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HAMILTONIAN REDUCTION AND NEARBY CYCLES FOR MIRABOLIC \mathcal{D} -MODULES

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ABSTRACT. We study holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules on $SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^n$, called *mirabolic modules*, analogous to Lusztig’s character sheaves. We describe the supports of simple mirabolic modules. We show that a mirabolic module is killed by the functor of Hamiltonian reduction from the category of mirabolic modules to the category of representations of the trigonometric Cherednik algebra if and only if the characteristic variety of the module is contained in the unstable locus.

We introduce an analogue of Verdier’s specialization functor for representations of Cherednik algebras which agrees, on category \mathcal{O} , with the restriction functor of Bezrukavnikov and Etingof. In type A , we also consider a Verdier specialization functor on mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules. We show that Hamiltonian reduction intertwines specialization functors on mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules with the corresponding functors on representations of the Cherednik algebra. This allows us to apply known Hodge-theoretic purity results for nearby cycles in the setting considered by Bezrukavnikov and Etingof.

To Boris Feigin, on the occasion of his 60th Birthday.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In this paper, we study mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules, following earlier works [GG], [FG1], and [FG2]. Mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules form an interesting category of regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules on the variety $SL_n(\mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^n$. This category has a “classical” counterpart, a certain category of *admissible \mathcal{D} -modules* on an arbitrary complex reductive group, which was studied in [Gi3]. Similar to that “classical” case, there are two different definitions of mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules. The first definition involves characteristic varieties, while the second definition involves an action of the enveloping algebra. The first definition is more geometric and it can be used to establish a connection with perverse sheaves via the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence.

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The resulting perverse sheaves are “mirabolic analogues” of Lusztig’s *character sheaves* on a reductive group. Furthermore, a conjectural classification of simple mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules, modeled on Lusztig’s classification of character sheaves, was suggested in [FGT]. A proof of this conjectured classification has recently appeared in [SS].

The second definition of mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules is more algebraic and it is better adapted, in a sense, for applications to Cherednik algebras, see below. In particular, there is an important mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module, the *mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module*. This \mathcal{D} -module has a very natural algebraic definition, while its geometric definition is not completely understood so far, see however [FG2], Theorem 5.1.2.

Our first result establishes an equivalence of the two definitions of mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules. Although this result was, in a way, implicit in [FG2], its actual proof turns out to be more complicated than one could have expected. The idea of the proof is similar to the one used in [Gi3] in the “classical” case. However, certain steps of the argument do not work in the mirabolic setting and require a different approach.

1.2. In order to state our results in more detail, we introduce some notation. Throughout the paper, we work over \mathbb{C} , the field of complex numbers. We write \mathcal{D}_X for the sheaf of algebraic differential operators on a smooth algebraic variety X and let $\mathcal{D}(X) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{D}_X)$ denote the algebra of global sections. We write T^*X for the cotangent bundle of X and $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset T^*X$ for the characteristic variety of a coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} .

Convention 1.2.1. Throughout the paper, we let $V = \mathbb{C}^n$ be an n -dimensional vector space, and write $\text{GL} := \text{GL}(V) = \text{GL}_n$. Given an algebraic group L , let $L' = [L, L]$ denote the derived group. In particular, we have $\text{GL}' = \text{SL}(V) =: \text{SL}$. Let $\mathfrak{gl} = \mathfrak{gl}(V) = \text{Lie GL}$ and $\mathfrak{sl} = \mathfrak{sl}(V) = \mathfrak{sl}_n$ be the Lie algebras of the groups GL and SL , respectively. We will explicitly write SL_m , resp. \mathfrak{sl}_m , in all cases where $m \neq n$.

Let $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathfrak{sl}$ be the nilpotent cone. Let \mathfrak{Z} be the algebra of bi-invariant differential operators on the group SL . This algebra is nothing but the centre of $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{sl})$, the enveloping algebra of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl} .

We set $\mathfrak{X} = \text{SL} \times V$, and put $\mathcal{D} := \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X}) = \mathcal{D}(\text{SL}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V)$. We view a bi-invariant differential operator z on SL as an element $z \otimes 1 \in \mathcal{D}(\text{SL}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V)$. We identify the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ with $\text{SL} \times \mathfrak{sl} \times V \times V^*$, where we have used the trace pairing to identify the vector space \mathfrak{sl} with its dual.

We also consider the group GL with Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl} . The group GL acts naturally on V and acts on SL by conjugation (this action clearly factors through an action of $\text{PGL}(V)$). We let GL act diagonally on \mathfrak{X} . The GL -action on \mathfrak{X} induces a morphism of Lie algebras $\mu : \mathfrak{gl} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$. The GL -action on \mathfrak{X} also induces a Hamiltonian action of GL on the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ with moment map $\mu_{\mathfrak{X}} : (g, Y, i, j) \mapsto gYg^{-1} - Y + i \otimes j$. Following [GG], we define the following subvariety of $T^*\mathfrak{X}$:

$$\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}} := \{(g, Y, i, j) \in T^*\mathfrak{X} = \text{SL} \times \mathcal{N} \times V \times V^* \mid gYg^{-1} - Y + i \otimes j = 0\}. \quad (1.2.2)$$

We recall the following, cf. [FG1, Definition 4.5.2]:

Definition 1.2.3. A coherent $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module \mathcal{M} is called a *mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module* if one has $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}$ and, moreover, \mathcal{M} has regular singularities.

It was shown in [GG] that \mathbb{M}_{nil} is a Lagrangian subvariety of $T^*\mathfrak{X}$. Hence the inclusion $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}$ ensures that \mathcal{M} is holonomic, so that the condition that \mathcal{M} has regular singularities makes sense.

The following result, which was implicit in [FG2], will be proved in section 2.6 below.

Theorem 1.2.4. *For a coherent $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module \mathcal{M} , the following are equivalent:*

- (i) \mathcal{M} is a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module.
- (ii) Both the \mathfrak{Z} -action and the $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ -action on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})$ are locally finite.

Let $\mathbf{1} \in \mathfrak{gl}$ denote the identity map. Thanks to the above theorem, the action of the element $\mathbf{1}$ on any mirabolic $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ -module M is locally finite. Thus, one has a vector space decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{c \in \mathbb{C}} M^{(c)}$, into generalized eigenspaces of $\mathbf{1}$, where

$$M^{(c)} := \{m \in M \mid (\mu(\mathbf{1}) - c)^\ell(m) = 0 \text{ for some } \ell = \ell(m) \gg 0\}.$$

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be the category of all mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules and, for each $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$, let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ be the full subcategory of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ formed by the mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules M such that one has

$$M = \bigoplus_{\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c)=q} M^{(c)}.$$

The objects of the category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ may be viewed as having ‘monodromy q ’ along the \mathbb{C}^* -orbits of the dilation action on V , the second factor in $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{SL} \times V$. The category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ is a Serre subcategory of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$.

Let \mathcal{C}_q be the full subcategory of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ formed by the mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules M such that the $\mu(\mathbf{1})$ -action on M is semisimple.

1.3. The functor of Hamiltonian reduction. Let W denote the symmetric group on n letters and write $e \in \mathbb{C}[W]$ for the averaging idempotent in the group algebra of W . Let T be the standard maximal torus of $\mathrm{SL} = \mathrm{SL}(V)$ formed by diagonal matrices, and write $\mathfrak{t} = \mathrm{Lie} T$. The group W acts naturally on T and on \mathfrak{t} by permutation of coordinates.

Associated with a complex number $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$, there is an algebra $H_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})$, the trigonometric Cherednik algebra of type SL at parameter κ , see §11.1 for a precise definition. Let $U_\kappa := eH_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})e$ denote the spherical subalgebra of $H_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})$. The algebra U_κ contains the algebra $(\mathrm{Sym} \mathfrak{t})^W \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{t}^*]^W$ as a commutative subalgebra.

An important role in the representation theory of Cherednik algebras is played by category \mathcal{O}_κ . By definition, this is the category of finitely generated left U_κ -modules which are locally finite as $(\mathrm{Sym} \mathfrak{t})^W$ -modules, see §6. The link between mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules and representations of the Cherednik algebra is provided by the functor of Hamiltonian reduction introduced in [GG]. We recall the construction of this functor.

First, one associates with $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$ two other complex parameters, q and κ , defined by the formulas:

$$\kappa = 1 - c, \quad q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c). \quad (1.3.1)$$

Let \mathfrak{g}_c be the Lie subalgebra of \mathcal{D} defined as the image of the map $\mathfrak{gl} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, $a \mapsto \mu(a) - c \mathrm{Tr}(a)$, which is a Lie algebra homomorphism. For any $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module \mathcal{M} , we put

$$\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) := \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\mathfrak{g}_c} = \{m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M}) \mid \mathfrak{g}_c \cdot m = 0\}.$$

Further, let \mathcal{O}_κ be the category of finitely generated left U_κ -modules which are locally finite as $(\mathrm{Sym} \mathfrak{t})^W$ -modules, see §6. Then, it was shown in [GG, section 6] that the functor $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$ restricts to an exact functor $\mathbb{H}_c : \mathcal{C}_q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ and, moreover, this yields an equivalence $\mathcal{C}_q / \mathrm{Ker}(\mathbb{H}_c) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_\kappa$.

In this paper, we give a description of the kernel of the functor \mathbb{H}_c . Our description involves a stability condition in the sense of Geometric Invariant Theory. To formulate the stability condition, one equips the trivial line bundle over $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ with a GL -equivariant structure using the determinant character. Explicitly, we let GL act on $T^*\mathfrak{X} \times \mathbb{C}$ by $g \cdot (x, t) =$

$(g \cdot x, \det(g)^{-1}t)$ for all $x \in T^*\mathfrak{X}$, $g \in G$ and $t \in \mathbb{C}$. Write $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst},+}$ for the set of unstable points with respect to this line bundle and $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst},-}$ for the set of unstable points with respect to the inverse line bundle, which corresponds to the character \det^{-1} .

To state our result, we also need the following

Definition 1.3.2. Put $\text{BAD} = \{\frac{a}{b} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq b \leq n\}$. We say that the parameter $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is *good* if $c \notin \text{BAD} \cap (0, 1)$. We say that c is *admissible* if $c \notin \text{BAD} \cap \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ and, additionally, if $n = 2$ then $c \notin \text{BAD}$.

Theorem 1.3.3. Assume $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is admissible and let $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ be a mirabolic module on \mathfrak{X} . Then, we have $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst},+}$ if and only if $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = 0$.

The above theorem will be proved in §7. The theorem can also be deduced, in the rational case, from more general results of McGerty and Nevins which appeared at the same time as (the first version of) our paper (see Remark 7.5.2 for more details).

Theorem 1.3.3, together with Proposition 1.4.1 below imply that:

Corollary 1.3.4. For any $c \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \text{BAD}$, the functor $\mathbb{H}_c : \mathcal{C}_q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ is an equivalence.

Our next result says that the functor of Hamiltonian reduction commutes with shift functors. When studying shift functors, it is more convenient to work with *twisted* \mathcal{D}_c -modules on $X = \text{SL} \times \mathbb{P}(V)$ rather than ordinary \mathcal{D} -modules on $\mathfrak{X} = \text{SL} \times V$, see section 7. An advantage of working with twisted \mathcal{D}_c -modules is that the category \mathcal{C}_q of mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules on \mathfrak{X} , gets replaced by a category \mathcal{C}_c of mirabolic twisted \mathcal{D}_c -modules on X .

Tensoring with the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(n)$, on $\mathbb{P}(V)$, gives a natural geometric shift functor $\mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{c-1}$, $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \mathcal{M}(n)$. On the other hand, based on Opdam's theory of shift operators, there is a shift functor $\mathbb{S} : \mathcal{U}_\kappa\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\kappa+1}\text{-mod}$.

In §7.6, we prove the following strengthening of an earlier result established in [GGs].

Theorem 1.3.5. Assume that c is admissible. Then, the following diagram commutes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_c & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\mathcal{M} \mapsto \mathcal{M}(n)} & \mathcal{C}_{c-1} \\ \mathbb{H} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{H} \\ \mathcal{O}_\kappa & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\mathbb{S}} & \mathcal{O}_{\kappa+1} \end{array}$$

1.4. The support of simple mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules. The space \mathfrak{X} has a partition into a finite union of smooth locally-closed strata, see section 3 for details. Every irreducible component of the Lagrangian variety \mathbb{M}_{nil} is the closure of the conormal bundle to a certain stratum. The strata which arise in this way are called *relevant*. These relevant strata, $\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \mu)$, are labeled by the bi-partitions (λ, μ) of n . The support of any simple mirabolic module is the closure of a relevant stratum.

Let $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ be the open subset formed by the pairs (g, v) such that the vector v is *cyclic* for g , i.e. such that we have $\mathbb{C}[g]v = V$. Further, let $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}} \subset \mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$ be the open subset formed by the pairs $(g, v) \in \mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$, such that $g \in \text{SL}$, is a regular semi-simple element - that is, a matrix with determinant one, and with n pairwise distinct eigenvalues. The set $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$ is a union of relevant strata and the set $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}$ is the unique open stratum in \mathfrak{X} .

The following result provides some information about the support of simple mirabolic modules. This information is an important ingredient in the proof of Theorem 1.3.3, as well as in the analysis of the mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module, see Theorem 1.5.2.

Proposition 1.4.1. *Let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$ be a simple mirabolic module. If q is a primitive m -th root of unity, where $1 \leq m \leq n$, then*

$$\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), (m^u))}$$

for some $u, v, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = (u + v)m + w$. Otherwise, $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} = \mathfrak{X}$.

Independent of Theorem 1.3.3 above, one can ask whether a simple mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module supported on the closure of a given stratum is killed by the functor of Hamiltonian reduction. The following proposition gives a partial answer to that question. First, introduce the following sets of rational numbers:

$$\text{Sing}_- = \left\{ \frac{r}{m} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\leq 0} \mid 2 \leq m \leq n, (r, m) = 1 \right\}, \quad \text{Sing}_+ = \{-c + 1 \mid c \in \text{Sing}_-\},$$

where (r, m) denotes the highest common factor of r and m , and we set $\text{Sing}_0 = \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\text{Sing} \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the union of these three sets.

Proposition 1.4.2. *Let $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and set $q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c)$. Let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$ be a simple mirabolic module such that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} \subset \mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}$.*

- (1) *If $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)}$ for some $v, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = vm + w$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ implies that $c = \frac{r}{m} \in \text{Sing}_-$.*
- (2) *If $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))}$ for some $u, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = um + w$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ implies that $c = \frac{r}{m} \in \text{Sing}_+$.*
- (3) *If $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathfrak{X}(\emptyset, (1^n))}$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ implies that $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.*

For all other \mathcal{M} , one has $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = 0$ for all c .

The proof of Propositions 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 are given in sections 5.2 and 6.5 respectively. We note that Proposition 1.4.2 can be used to classify the possible supports of simple modules in category \mathcal{O}_κ for the algebra U_κ .

1.5. The mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module. In the seminal paper [HK1], Hotta and Kashiwara have defined, for any complex semisimple group G , a holonomic $\mathcal{D}(G)$ -module that they called *the Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module*. This \mathcal{D} -module is important, for instance, because of its close relation to the system of partial differential equations on the group G introduced by Harish-Chandra around 1960 in his study of irreducible characters of infinite dimensional representations of the group G .

The definition of the Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module involves a choice of “central character”, a closed point $\lambda \in \text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}$, where \mathfrak{Z} is the algebra of bi-invariant differential operators on G . Write \mathfrak{Z}_λ for the corresponding maximal ideal in \mathfrak{Z} and put $\mathfrak{g} := \text{Lie } G$. The adjoint action of the group G on itself induces a Lie algebra map $\text{ad} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(G)$, cf. §1.2. Then, following Hotta and Kashiwara in [HK2], the Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module at parameter λ is defined to be

$$\mathcal{J}_\lambda := \mathcal{D}(G) / (\mathcal{D}(G) \cdot \text{ad}(\mathfrak{g}) + \mathcal{D}(G) \cdot \mathfrak{Z}_\lambda). \quad (1.5.1)$$

It is not difficult to show that $\mathcal{J}_\lambda|_{G^{\text{reg}}}$, the restriction of \mathcal{J}_λ to the open set G^{reg} of regular, semi-simple elements, is a local system of rank $|W|$, the order of the Weyl group of G . Furthermore, one of the main results proved by Kashiwara, [Ka2], using a famous theorem of Harish-Chandra on regularity of invariant eigen-distributions says that one has $\mathcal{J}_\lambda \simeq j_{!*}(\mathcal{J}_\lambda|_{G^{\text{reg}}})$, i.e. \mathcal{J}_λ is the minimal extension with respect to the natural open embedding $j : G^{\text{reg}} \hookrightarrow G$ of the local system $\mathcal{J}_\lambda|_{G^{\text{reg}}}$.

We now return to the setting of §1.2 with $G = \text{SL}$. We identify $\text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}$ with \mathfrak{t}/W via the Harish-Chandra homomorphism. Motivated by formula (1.5.1), in [GG], the authors

introduced, for each pair $(\lambda, c) \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W \times \mathbb{C}$, the following \mathcal{D} -module on the space $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{SL} \times V$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c} := \mathcal{D}/(\mathcal{D} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c + \mathcal{D} \cdot \mathfrak{z}_\lambda),$$

called the *mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module* with parameters (λ, c) .

The mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module is an example of a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module and it was further studied in [FG2]. It is known, in particular, that the restriction of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ to $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ is a local system of rank $n!$.

One of the motivations for the present work was our desire to understand whether or not one has an isomorphism $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c} \cong j_{!*}(\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}})$, where $j : \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ denotes the open embedding. It turns out that if c is generic then the isomorphism holds. However, for non-generic values of the parameter c , the isomorphism may fail. In other words, for certain values of c , the \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ may have either nonzero simple quotients or submodules (or both) supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$.

Our main result about the mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module describes the possible supports of simple quotients, resp. submodules, of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ as follows.

Theorem 1.5.2. *Let $c \in \mathbb{C}$. For any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W$, the following holds:*

- (1) *If $c \notin \mathrm{Sing}$ then $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ has no submodules or quotients supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$.*
- (2) *If $c = \frac{r}{m} \in \mathrm{Sing}_-$ then: The simple quotients of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ are supported on the closure of the strata $\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)$ where $v, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = vm + w$.
The simple submodules of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ are supported on the closure of the strata $\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$, where $u, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = um + w$.*
- (3) *If $c = \frac{r}{m} \in \mathrm{Sing}_+$ then: The simple quotients of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ are supported on the closure of the strata $\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$, where $u, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = um + w$;
The simple submodules of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ are supported on the closure of the strata $\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)$, where $v, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = vm + w$.*

Remark 1.5.3. The behaviour of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$, when $c \in \mathbb{Z} = \mathrm{Sing}_0$, is quite different from (and, in a sense, less interesting than) the case where $c \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and it will not be considered in this article. When $c \in \mathrm{Sing}$, it is likely that $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ will also have subquotients supported on the closure of the strata $\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), (m^u))$, where $n = (v + u)m + w$.

Corollary 1.5.4. *Let $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W$.*

- (1) *If $c \notin \mathrm{Sing}$ then the Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module is the minimal extension of its restriction to $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$.*
- (2) *If $c \in \mathrm{Sing}_-$, resp. $c \in \mathrm{Sing}_+$, then $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ has no quotient modules, resp. submodules, supported on $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{cyc}} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$.*

1.6. Specialization. P. Etingof introduced certain ‘sheafified’ versions of Cherednik algebras. Specifically, associated to any smooth quasi-projective variety X and finite group W of automorphisms of X , Etingof [E] defines a sheaf $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ of associative algebras on the quotient X/W . Here κ is a (multi-) parameter and the family of the algebras $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ is a flat deformation of the algebra $\mathcal{D}_X \rtimes W$. In this paper, we restrict ourselves to the (most interesting) case where the action of W on X is ‘generated by pseudo-reflections’ in the sense of §8.2 below.

A subgroup of W is called a *parabolic subgroup* if it is equal to the stabilizer of some point $x \in X$. Fix a parabolic subgroup $W' \subset W$ and a connected component Y of the set of points in X with stabilizer W' . Let $N_{X/Y}$ denote the normal bundle to Y in X and $W_Y := \{w \in W \mid w(Y) = Y\}$. Mimicking a construction of Kashiwara, we introduce a canonical \mathbb{Z} -filtration on $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$, which we call the *V -filtration*. We show that the associated graded

of $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ with respect to the V -filtration is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbb{N}_{X/Y}, W_Y)$, the Cherednik algebra associated to the variety $\mathbb{N}_{X/Y}$ and the group W_Y that acts on $\mathbb{N}_{X/Y}$ by vector bundle automorphisms. This allows one to define a functor

$$\mathrm{Sp}_{X/W_Y} : \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X/W_Y)\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbb{N}_{X/Y}, W_Y)\text{-mod},$$

on an appropriate category of specializable $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ -modules. This is a Cherednik algebra analogue of Verdier specialization of \mathcal{D} -modules, as defined by Kashiwara. Our functor Sp_{X/W_Y} enjoys the expected properties of specialization, in particular, it is an exact functor and it comes equipped with a canonical monodromy automorphism.

Next, we return to the case of trigonometric Cherednik algebras of type A . Thus, let T be the maximal torus of SL . Given a Levi subgroup $L \subset \mathrm{SL}$, let $W_L \subset W = S_n$ be the Weyl group of L and Y the set of points in T with stabilizer W_L . The group W acts on the Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} of T as a reflection group. Bezrukavnikov and Etingof, [BE], defined for each $b \in \mathfrak{t}$ such that $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(b) = L$, a restriction functor $\mathrm{Res}_b : \mathcal{O}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(W_L)$ from category \mathcal{O} for the rational Cherednik algebra $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(\mathfrak{t}, W)$ to category \mathcal{O} for $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(\mathfrak{t}_L, W_L)$. We construct an analogous restriction functor $\mathrm{Res}_Y : \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(Y \times \mathfrak{t}_L, W_Y)\text{-mod}$. We show that, on the category of $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$ -modules that are coherent over $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$, the restriction functor and specialization functors agree:

Theorem 1.6.1. *Let \mathcal{M} be a $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$ -module, coherent as an $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$ -module. Then, \mathcal{M} is specializable along WY and $\mathrm{Sp}_{T/W_Y}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathrm{Res}_Y(\mathcal{M})$.*

The proof of Theorem 1.6.1 is given in section 8.7.

Our general construction of V -filtration associates to the data (W_L, Y) the canonical V -filtration on the algebra $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$. The latter induces, by restriction, a similar filtration on $U_\kappa = e\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)e$, the spherical subalgebra. On the other hand, we consider a certain Zariski open subset $Z(L)^\circ$ of $Z(L)$. Then, $\mathrm{SL} \cdot (Z(L)^\circ \times \{0\})$, the SL -saturation of the set $Z(L)^\circ \times \{0\} \subset \mathrm{SL} \times V$, is a G -stable locally-closed subvariety of \mathfrak{X} . Therefore, there is an associated Kashiwara V -filtration on the algebra $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$. We show that the Kashiwara filtration on $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ goes, via quantum Hamiltonian reduction, to our V -filtration on U_κ . In more detail, the quantum Hamiltonian reduction construction provides an isomorphism of U_κ with a quotient of the algebra $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{GL}}$. The V -filtration on $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ gives, by restriction, a filtration on $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{GL}}$ and the latter induces a quotient filtration on the Hamiltonian reduction. We prove that the resulting filtration on U_κ equals the filtration obtained by restricting the V -filtration on $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$ to the spherical subalgebra.

There is also a parallel story for module categories over the algebras in question. To explain this, let \mathfrak{l}' be the Lie algebra of $L' := [L, L]$ and let $\mathbb{N}_L := Z(L)^\circ \times \mathfrak{l}' \times V$ be a trivial vector bundle over $Z(L)^\circ$, which plays the role of a normal bundle. In section 9, we use the standard specialization functor on \mathcal{D} -modules to construct an exact functor $\mathrm{sp}_L : \mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{N}_L, c}$ that takes mirabolic modules on \mathfrak{X} to mirabolic modules on \mathbb{N}_L . The main result of section 10 says that the functor of Hamiltonian reduction intertwines the specialization functor for mirabolic modules with the specialization functor for modules in category \mathcal{O} for the trigonometric Cherednik algebra, that is, we have

Theorem 1.6.2. *Assume that c is admissible. Then, the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_c & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{H}_c} & \mathcal{O}_\kappa \\ \mathrm{sp}_L \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{W_L} \\ \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{N}_L, c} & \xrightarrow{\mathbb{H}_L} & \mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L). \end{array}$$

The proof of Theorem 1.6.2 is given in section 10.5. As a consequence of Theorem 1.6.2, one can exploit Saito's theory of mixed Hodge modules to prove non-trivial results about the Bezrukavnikov-Etingof restriction functor, cf. Corollary 10.6.1.

1.7. Outline of the article. In section 2, we first recall the definition of G -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules and describe some of their basic properties. Then, we give two definitions of mirabolic modules and prove Theorem 1.2.4 from the introduction, which claims that these two definitions are equivalent. We use this theorem to construct the spectral decomposition of the category of mirabolic modules.

In section 3, we introduce a stratification of the space \mathfrak{X} and remind the reader of the definition of the *relevant* strata in this stratification. Then, cuspidal mirabolic modules on Levi subgroups of SL are studied in section 4. We explicitly describe all cuspidal modules.

In order to be able to use this classification of cuspidal modules, we study the restriction of mirabolic modules to a relevant stratum in section 5. This produces, for each simple mirabolic module supported on the closure of a given relevant stratum $\mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega)$, a cuspidal module associated to L .

In section 6, we study the functor \mathbb{H} of Hamiltonian reduction, which is one of the main objects of interest in the article. We show that \mathbb{H} possess both a left and right adjoint. Moreover, \mathbb{H} is shown to be compatible with the reduction functor, in an obvious sense. Combining this with an explicit description of the cuspidal mirabolic modules, we are able to deduce considerable information about the kernel of the functor \mathbb{H} .

The proof of the main results, Theorems 1.3.3 and 1.3.5, are contained in section 7. Here, we study the compatibility of \mathbb{H} with shift functors on \mathcal{C}_c and \mathcal{O}_κ .

Then, in section 8, we define the V -filtration on sheaves of Cherednik algebras. Using this definition, we construct the corresponding specialization functor for $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ -modules. It is shown that the specialization functor agrees with the restriction functor defined by Bezrukavnikov-Etingof when restricted to sheaves coherent over $\mathcal{O}_{X/W}$.

Similarly, in section 9, a specialization functor sp_L is defined on the category of mirabolic modules. We give a formula for the characteristic variety of $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ in terms of the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} . It is shown in the final section that the functor of Hamiltonian reduction intertwines the specialization functor on category \mathcal{O} for the trigonometric Cherednik algebra of section 8 with the specialization functor for mirabolic modules of section 9.

The appendix contains some details on the radial parts map and summarizes the results of [GGS] (in the trigonometric case).

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2. MIRABOLIC MODULES

In this section we give two definitions of mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules. Our main result, Theorem 1.2.4, says that these definitions are equivalent. Before we do that, we recall some of the basic properties of monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules.

2.1. Monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules. Let G be a connected linear algebraic group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . We fix a smooth G -variety X and let $\mu : T^*X \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the moment map for the induced action on the cotangent bundle of X . By a local system we always mean an algebraic vector bundle equipped with an integrable connection that has **regular singularities**.

Definition 2.1.1. A coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} on X is said to be G -monodromic if $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset \mu^{-1}(0)$. Let (\mathcal{D}_X, G) -mon denote the category of G -monodromic \mathcal{D}_X -modules.

We begin with a general result, which is probably well-known. We provide a proof since we were unable to find the statement in the existing literature.

Proposition 2.1.2. *Let X and Y be smooth quasi-projective G -varieties.*

(i) *For any G -equivariant morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the functors f_* , $f_!$, f^* , $f^!$ (more precisely, the cohomology in every degree of the derived functor in question), as well as Verdier duality, preserve the categories of G -monodromic, regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules.*

(ii) *Let \mathcal{M} be a G -monodromic, regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module on X . Then the action of \mathfrak{g} on $H^k(X, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite.*

(iii) *Conversely, let \mathcal{M} be a coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module generated by a finite dimensional \mathfrak{g} -stable subspace of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})$. Then \mathcal{M} is G -monodromic.*

Part (ii) of the Proposition was also stated (without proof) as Proposition B1.2 in [Gi3].

Proof. The proof of (i) mimics the standard argument [HTT, Theorem 6.1.5] in the non-monodromic case. First of all, Verdier duality doesn't affect the characteristic variety, so it takes G -monodromic modules into G -monodromic modules. Next, given a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$, one has the standard diagram, cf. [HTT, §2.4]:

$$T^*X \xleftarrow{\rho_f} X \times_Y T^*Y \xrightarrow{\omega_f} T^*Y.$$

Let \mathcal{M} be a G -monodromic \mathcal{D}_X -module. In the special case where f is a proper morphism we have $f_* = f_!$ and, thanks to a result of Kashiwara, [HTT, Remark 2.4.8], one has $\text{SS}(R^k f_* \mathcal{M}) \subset \omega_f(\rho_f^{-1}(\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}))$. This yields the statement of part (i) involving the functors f_* , $f_!$. A similar estimate, [HTT, Theorem 2.4.6], yields the statement involving the functors $f^!$ and f^* in the case where f is a smooth morphism.

Next, let f be an *affine* open embedding. Then, all four functors f_* , $f_!$, f^* , $f^!$ are exact. The statement of part (i) involving pull-back functors is clear. Thus, thanks to duality, it remains to consider the functor f_* . To this end, we put $Z := Y \setminus f(X)$. Since f is assumed to be affine, Z is a G -stable divisor in Y . Then, one shows that there exists a G -equivariant line bundle on Y , a section s of that line bundle, and a character $\chi \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ such that $\mu(a)(s) = \chi(a) \cdot s$ holds for all $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ (i.e. s is a semi-invariant section) and, moreover, set-theoretically one has $Z = s^{-1}(0)$, see [FG2], Lemma 2.2.1. The semi-invariance property implies that for any $t \in \mathbb{C}$, we have the equality $\mu(\mu^{-1}(0) + t \cdot d \log s) = t \cdot \chi$ in \mathfrak{g}^* , cf. [FG2, §2] for a discussion of the relevant geometry.

Now, let \mathcal{M} be a G -monodromic, holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module with regular singularities. Then, using [Gi2, Theorem 6.3] in the first equality below, we find

$$\text{SS}(f_* \mathcal{M}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) + t \cdot d \log s] \subset \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} [\mu^{-1}(0) + t \cdot d \log s] \subset \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mu^{-1}(t \cdot \chi) = \mu^{-1}(0).$$

We conclude that $f_* \mathcal{M}$ is a G -monodromic \mathcal{D}_Y -module.

Finally, let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be an arbitrary G -equivariant morphism. Then, by Sumihiro's Theorem, [CG, Theorem 5.1.25], the variety X has a G -equivariant completion, i.e., there exists a projective G -variety \tilde{X} and a G -equivariant open embedding $j : X \hookrightarrow \tilde{X}$, with dense image. Applying, if necessary, the equivariant version of Hironaka's Resolution of

Singularities Theorem, [BM], we may ensure that the variety \bar{X} is smooth and that $\bar{X} \setminus X$ is a divisor in \bar{X} . The morphism f factors as a composition

$$X \xrightarrow{\text{graph}(f)} X \times Y \xrightarrow{j \boxtimes \text{id}_Y} \bar{X} \times Y \xrightarrow{pr_Y} Y, \quad (2.1.3)$$

where the first map is a closed embedding via the graph of f .

The statement of part (i) involving direct image functors holds for each of the three maps in (2.1.3), thanks to the special cases considered above. Therefore, it holds for the map f itself. A similar argument yields the statement of part (i) involving pull-back functors provided the statement holds for the first map in (2.1.3). More generally, let $i : X \hookrightarrow Y$ be an arbitrary closed embedding and let \mathcal{N} be a G -monodromic, regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_Y -module. Put $U := Y \setminus i(X)$; let $j : U \hookrightarrow Y$ be the natural open embedding and let $\mathcal{M} := j^* \mathcal{N}$. Then, there is a canonical exact triangle $i_! i^! \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \rightarrow j_* \mathcal{M}$. We know that both \mathcal{N} and $j_* \mathcal{M}$ are G -monodromic and regular holonomic. It follows that $i^! \mathcal{N}$ is also G -monodromic. This completes the proof of part (i).

To prove (ii), we choose a G -equivariant completion $j : X \hookrightarrow \bar{X}$, as above, and let $\mathcal{N} := j_* \mathcal{M}$. Thus, \mathcal{N} is a G -monodromic, regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module. Such a \mathcal{D} -module has a canonical good filtration $\mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{N}$ such that the support of the associated graded sheaf is reduced, [KK, Corollary 5.1.11]. We know that the characteristic variety of \mathcal{N} is contained in $\mu^{-1}(0)$, where μ is the moment map for the action of G on $T^* \bar{X}$. This means that if σ_a is the vector field on \bar{X} corresponding to $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ then multiplication by the symbol of σ_a is the zero map $\mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{N} / \mathcal{F}_{i-1} \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{i+1} \mathcal{N} / \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{N}$. Hence the \mathfrak{g} -action respects the filtration. Note that, for any k and i , the space $H^k(\bar{X}, \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{N})$ is finite dimensional, since $\mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{N}$ is a coherent sheaf on \bar{X} and \bar{X} is a projective variety.

Finally, since j is an affine embedding, we get

$$H^k(X, \mathcal{M}) = H^k(\bar{X}, j_* \mathcal{M}) = H^k(\bar{X}, \mathcal{N}) = \varinjlim_i H^k(\bar{X}, \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{N}).$$

We deduce that the \mathfrak{g} -action on $H^k(X, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite.

(iii) Let $M_0 \subset \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})$ be a finite dimensional, \mathfrak{g} -stable subspace that generates \mathcal{M} as a \mathcal{D} -module. If $\mathcal{D}_{X, \leq i}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ denotes the order filtration on \mathcal{D}_X , then $\mathcal{F}_i := \mathcal{D}_{X, \leq i} \cdot M_0$ defines a \mathfrak{g} -stable, good filtration on \mathcal{M} . Since $\mu(\mathfrak{g}) \subset \mathcal{D}_{X, \leq 1} \setminus \mathcal{D}_{X, \leq 0}$, this implies that $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mu^{-1}(0)$ i.e. \mathcal{M} is G -monodromic. \square

2.2. (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules. From now on, we assume that G is a *reductive*, connected group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let $\text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ be the character lattice of G . Taking the differential of a character at the identity element of the group G yields an embedding of the character lattice into the vector space $(\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$, of Lie algebra characters. We put $\mathbf{Q}(G) = (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^* / \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$.

Given an element $\chi \in (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$, let $\mathcal{O}_G^\chi := \mathcal{D}(G) / \mathcal{D}(G) \cdot \{x - \chi(x), x \in \mathfrak{g}\}$. This \mathcal{D} -module is a rank one local system on G . It is easy to show that every rank one local system on G is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_G^χ , for some $\chi \in (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$. Any two local systems \mathcal{O}_G^χ and \mathcal{O}_G^ψ are isomorphic if and only if the image of χ and ψ in $\mathbf{Q}(G)$ are the same. Therefore, given $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathbf{Q}(G)$, the local system $\mathcal{O}_G^\mathfrak{q}$ is well-defined up to isomorphism.

Next, fix a smooth G -variety X and write $a : G \times X \rightarrow X$ for the action map.

Definition 2.2.1. Let $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathbf{Q}(G)$. A coherent \mathcal{D} -module on X is said to be (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic if there is an isomorphism $a^* \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_G^\mathfrak{q} \boxtimes \mathcal{M}$ of \mathcal{D} -modules on $G \times X$.

It is clear that for $\mathfrak{q} = 1$ we have $\mathcal{O}_G^\mathfrak{q} = \mathcal{O}_G$. Thus, since we have assumed that G is connected, being $(G, 1)$ -monodromic is the same thing as being G -equivariant, cf. [L2, §1.9].

If G is connected and semisimple then the only linear character of \mathfrak{g} is $\chi = 0$, so any (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module is G -equivariant. In general, any (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module is a G -equivariant, quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module.

Further, any (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module is clearly G -monodromic. An extension of two (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules is a G -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module which is not necessarily (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic, in general.

Let $(\mathcal{D}_X, G, \mathfrak{q})$ -mon be the full subcategory of the category (\mathcal{D}_X, G) -mon, of G -monodromic \mathcal{D}_X -modules, whose objects are (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic \mathcal{D}_X -modules. It is clear that (\mathcal{D}_X, G) -mon is an abelian category and $(\mathcal{D}_X, G, \mathfrak{q})$ -mon is an abelian subcategory (which is not, however, a Serre subcategory of (\mathcal{D}_X, G) -mon, in general).

The above is complemented by the following result.

Lemma 2.2.2. (i) Let \mathcal{M} be a simple, holonomic G -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module with regular singularities. Then, there exists some $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathbf{Q}(G)$ such that \mathcal{M} is (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic.

(ii) Assume there exists some $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathbf{Q}(G)$ such that \mathcal{M} is (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic and moreover G acts on X with finitely many orbits. Then \mathcal{M} has regular singularities.

(iii) Let \mathcal{M} be a coherent \mathcal{D} -module, generated by a $\mu(\mathfrak{g})$ -semi-invariant global section of weight $\chi \in (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$. Then \mathcal{M} is (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic, where \mathfrak{q} is the image of χ in $\mathbf{Q}(G)$.

Proof. (i) Let $\widetilde{\text{Supp}} \mathcal{M}$ be the closure of the conormal to $(\text{Supp } \mathcal{M})_{\text{reg}}$ in T^*X . Thus, $\widetilde{\text{Supp}} \mathcal{M}$ is an irreducible component of $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$, a G -stable Lagrangian subvariety in T^*X . Let $\text{SS}'(\mathcal{M})$ be the union of all the irreducible components of $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ but $\widetilde{\text{Supp}} \mathcal{M}$. Thus, $\text{SS}'(\mathcal{M})$ is a G -stable closed subvariety of T^*X . Hence, $U := \widetilde{\text{Supp}} \mathcal{M} \setminus \text{SS}'(\mathcal{M})$ is a G -stable open subvariety of $\widetilde{\text{Supp}} \mathcal{M}$. Replacing U by its smooth locus if necessary, we may assume in addition that U is smooth.

Let $j : U \hookrightarrow X$ denote the (locally closed) embedding and let $L = j^! \mathcal{M}$. Applying Kashiwara's theorem, cf. [HTT, Theorem 1.6.1], we find that the characteristic variety of L equals the zero section of T^*U . It follows that L is a local system on U . Further, since \mathcal{M} is simple, we deduce that the canonical morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow j_* j^! \mathcal{M}$ yields an isomorphism $\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} j_{!*} L$. Moreover, the local system L must be irreducible.

Let $a : G \times U \rightarrow U$ be the action map. Since L is simple, $a^* L$ is a simple local system on $G \times U$. Since \mathcal{M} is assumed to have regular singularities we may identify the local system $a^* L$ with a representation of $\pi_1(G \times U)$, thanks to the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence. It follows from the isomorphism $\pi_1(G \times U) = \pi_1(G) \times \pi_1(U)$ that our local system has the form $L_1 \boxtimes L_2$ for some simple local systems L_1 on G and L_2 on U . If $i : U \rightarrow G \times U, x \mapsto (e, x)$, then $i \circ a = \text{Id}_U$ implies that $L_2 \simeq i^*(L_1 \boxtimes L_2) = L$ (here we have used the fact that the rank of L_1 is one). Hence, by the functoriality of minimal extensions, $a^* \mathcal{M} \simeq L_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{M}$, and (i) follows. Part (ii) is [FG2, Lemma 2.5.1].

(iii) Let $u \in \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})$ be a semi-invariant section of weight $\chi \in (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$ that generates \mathcal{M} . Let $\mu_X : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_X$ be the differential of the action map $a : G \times X \rightarrow X$ and $\mu_G : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_G$ the embedding as *right invariant* vector fields (i.e. the map obtained by differentiating the action of left multiplication by G on itself). Then a is G -equivariant, where G acts on $G \times X$ by acting on G by left multiplication and acts trivially on X . This implies that

$$\mu_G(A) \otimes m = 1 \otimes \mu_X(A) \cdot m \in \mathcal{D}_{G \times X \rightarrow X} \otimes_{a^{-1} \mathcal{D}_X} a^{-1} \mathcal{M} \quad \forall A \in \mathfrak{g}, m \in \mathcal{M}.$$

Hence, there is a nonzero homomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{O}^X \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow a^* \mathcal{M}$, given by $1_G \boxtimes u \mapsto 1 \otimes u$. This is surjective since $a^* \mathcal{M}$ is generated by $1 \otimes u$. Therefore, we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_G^X \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\phi} a^* \mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0.$$

For each $g \in G$, let $j_g : X \hookrightarrow G \times X$ be given by $j_g(x) = (g, x)$. The module $\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M}$ is non-characteristic for j_g , hence so too are \mathcal{K} and $a^*\mathcal{M}$. Thus, the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow j_g^*\mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{j_g^*(\phi)} j_g^*a^*\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact. Since $j_g^*(\phi) = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{M}}$, we have $j_g^*\mathcal{K} = 0$. The fact that \mathcal{K} is non-characteristic for j_g and $j_g^*\mathcal{K} = 0$ for all $g \in G$ implies that $\mathcal{K} = 0$. \square

The special case $G = GL(V)$ will be most important for us. In that case, we have $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}_n$ so the vector space $(\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$ is one dimensional with Tr , the trace function, being the natural base element. Similarly, the character lattice $\text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ is, in this case, a free abelian group with generator \det , the determinant character. The above mentioned canonical embedding $\text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \hookrightarrow (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$ sends \det to Tr . Thus, we have $\mathbf{Q}(G) \cong \mathbb{C}^\times$. Explicitly, one has $\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$ by $c \mapsto c \text{Tr}$, and hence

$$\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^* \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}^\times, \quad c \mapsto q := \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c). \quad (2.2.3)$$

2.3. (H, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules. Later, we will need to consider non-connected subgroups H of $GL(V)$. In this case, we use the notion of (H, χ) -monodromicity. Therefore, let G be a connected, reductive group and H a Levi subgroup. Recall that $a : G \times X \rightarrow X$ is the action map and $m : G \times G \rightarrow G$ the multiplication map. Let $s : X \rightarrow G \times X$, $s(x) = (e, x)$.

Choose $\chi \in (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$ and let \mathbf{q} be its image in $\mathbf{Q}(G)$. Recall that a coherent \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} is said to be (G, \mathbf{q}) -monodromic if there exists an isomorphism $\theta : \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} a^*\mathcal{M}$. We say that the (G, \mathbf{q}) -monodromic module \mathcal{M} satisfies the *cocycle condition* if $s^*\theta = \text{id}_{\mathcal{M}}$ and θ can be chosen so that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_G \times \theta} & \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes a^*\mathcal{M} \\ \downarrow = & & \downarrow = \\ (m \times \text{id})^*(\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M}) & & (\text{id}_G \times a)^*(\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M}) \\ \downarrow (m \times \text{id}_X)^*\theta & & \downarrow (\text{id}_G \times a)^*\theta \\ (m \times \text{id}_X)^*a^*\mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{=} & (\text{id}_G \times a)^*a^*\mathcal{M} \end{array} \quad (2.3.1)$$

The cocycle condition allows us to extend the definition of monodromicity to non-connected groups.

Definition 2.3.2. Let H be a (not necessarily connected) reductive group acting on X . Then, a coherent \mathcal{D} -module is said to be (H, χ) -monodromic if there is a *fixed* isomorphism $\theta : \mathcal{O}_H^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow a^*\mathcal{M}$, satisfying the cocycle condition.

The category of all (H, χ) -monodromic modules on X is denoted $(\mathcal{D}_X, H, \chi)\text{-mon}$. The following proposition is well-known in the equivariant case, and the proof in the monodromic is identical.

Proposition 2.3.3. Let \mathcal{M} a (G, \mathbf{q}) -monodromic, regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module. Then \mathcal{M} can be endowed with a (non-unique) (G, χ) -monodromic structure.

Remark 2.3.4. The proposition implies that every regular holonomic (G, \mathbf{q}) -monodromic module is weakly G -equivariant, and hence the cohomology groups $H^i(X, \mathcal{M})$ are rational G -modules. It also implies that the forgetful functor $(\mathcal{D}_X, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}_X, G, \mathbf{q})\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}}$ is essentially surjective.

It is still useful to work with the weaker notion of (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromicity because we will encounter local systems which are (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic, but have *no* canonical (G, χ) -monodromic structure. The strong notion of monodromicity given in Definition 2.3.2 agrees with the definition commonly found in the literature cf. [FG2, §2.5] and [Ka3, §4].

Example 2.3.5. There are three natural left actions of G on itself, multiplication on the left, multiplication on the right and the adjoint action. The corresponding action maps are denoted $a_L, a_R, a_{\text{Ad}} : G \times G \rightarrow G$. If we stipulate that the generator $\mathbf{1}$ of \mathcal{O}_G^χ is G -invariant, then there are *canonical* isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \xrightarrow{\sim} a_L^* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi, \quad \mathcal{O}_G^{-\chi} \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \xrightarrow{\sim} a_R^* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi, \quad \mathcal{O}_G \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \xrightarrow{\sim} a_{\text{Ad}}^* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi.$$

In particular, \mathcal{O}_G^χ is G -equivariant for the adjoint action of G on itself.

Corollary 2.3.6. *Let $H \subset G$ be a (not necessarily connected) closed subgroup of G and \mathcal{M} a regular holonomic, (G, \mathfrak{q}) -monodromic module. Then \mathcal{M} can be endowed with a $(H, \chi|_{\mathfrak{h}})$ -monodromic structure.*

Proof. Let $i_H : H \hookrightarrow G$ be the inclusion. Apply $(i_H \times i_H \times \text{id}_X)^*$ to the cocycle diagram for \mathcal{M} . \square

2.4. Fix $T \subset B \subset G$, a maximal torus contained inside a Borel subgroup of G , and let U be the unipotent radical of B . Write $\mathfrak{t} \subset \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ and \mathcal{U} , for the corresponding Lie algebras. The group T acts freely on the affine base space G/U by multiplication on the right, and $\mathcal{B} := G/B = (G/U)/T$ is the flag manifold. Let $T_\Delta \subset T \times T$ be the diagonal and $\mathbb{T} := (T \times T)/T_\Delta$. Let $\mathcal{Y} = (G/U \times G/U)/T_\Delta$, the horocycle space, be the quotient of $G/U \times G/U$ by the T -diagonal action on the right. Thus, the $(T \times T)$ -action on $G/U \times G/U$ on the right descends to a free \mathbb{T} -action on \mathcal{Y} .

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & G \times \mathcal{B} & \\ \text{p} \swarrow & & \searrow \text{q} \\ G & & \mathcal{Y}, \end{array} \tag{2.4.1}$$

where p is projection along \mathcal{B} and $\text{q}(g, F) = (F, g(F))$.

Given a holonomic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} on G and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathcal{H}^i(\text{q}_! \text{p}^* \mathcal{M})$ denote the i -th cohomology $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Y}}$ -module of the complex $\text{q}_! \text{p}^* \mathcal{M}$.

Lemma 2.4.2. *Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D} -module on G . Then, for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, one has*

(i) *If $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq G \times \mathcal{N}$ and \mathcal{M} has regular singularities, then $\mathcal{H}^i(\text{q}_! \text{p}^* \mathcal{M})$ is a \mathbb{T} -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module.*

(ii) *Let H be a subgroup of G and let \mathcal{M} be H -monodromic with respect to the adjoint action of H on G . If \mathcal{M} has regular singularities, then $\mathcal{H}^i(\text{q}_! \text{p}^* \mathcal{M})$ is an H -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module with respect to the H -diagonal action on \mathcal{Y} on the left.*

(iii) *If the \mathbb{Z} -action on $\Gamma(G, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite then, for any T -stable open subset $U \subset \mathcal{Y}$, the $\mathcal{U}(\text{Lie } \mathbb{T})$ -action on $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{H}^i(\text{q}_! \text{p}^* \mathcal{M}))$ is locally finite.*

Proof. (i) Since p is smooth, the characteristic variety of $\text{p}^* \mathcal{M}$ will be contained in $G \times \mathcal{N} \times \{0\}$. The map q is also smooth and the fiber of q over $(h_1 U, h_2 U)$ can be identified with $h_2 U h_1^{-1}$. Moreover, one can show that q makes $G \times \mathcal{B}$ a locally trivial (in the Zariski topology) fiber bundle over \mathcal{Y} . Therefore the result [MV, Proposition B.2], based on [Gi1, Theorem 3.2], shows that

$$\text{SS}(\text{q}_! \text{p}^* \mathcal{M}) \subseteq \overline{\omega_{\mathfrak{q}}(\rho_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}(G \times \mathcal{N} \times \{0\}))}. \tag{2.4.3}$$

We identify \mathfrak{g} with left invariant vector fields on G . Then $T^*(G/U)$ is naturally identified with $G \times_U \mathfrak{b}$. The differential of \mathfrak{q} is given by

$$(d_{(g,hU)}\mathfrak{q})(A, B) = (B, B - \text{Ad}_h(A)), \quad \forall A \in \mathfrak{g}, B \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{b}.$$

The moment map for the right $T \times T$ -action on $T^*_{(hU, h'U)}(G/U \times G/U)$ is the map

$$(G \times_U \mathfrak{b}) \times (G \times_U \mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t}, \quad (g_1, X, g_2, Y) \mapsto (X \bmod \mathcal{U}, Y \bmod \mathcal{U}).$$

Therefore, if $(X, Y) \in T^*_{(g_1U, g_2U)}\mathscr{Y}$ then $(X + Y) \equiv 0 \bmod \mathcal{U}$. We have

$$\rho_{\mathfrak{q}}((g, hU), (X, Y)) = (g, -\text{Ad}_{h^{-1}}(X), hU, X + Y)$$

Hence, if (hU, X, ghU, Y) is contained in the right-hand side of (2.4.3), then $-\text{Ad}_{h^{-1}}(X) \in \mathcal{N}$ implies that X is nilpotent. But then $(X + Y) \equiv 0 \bmod \mathcal{U}$ implies that Y is nilpotent too. This implies that $(X, Y) \in \mathcal{U} \oplus \mathcal{U} = \mu_{T \times T}^{-1}(0)_{(hU, ghU)}$. Thus, since $\mu_{T \times T}^{-1}(0)$ is closed in $T^*\mathscr{Y}$, the right-hand side of (2.4.3) is contained in $\mu_{T \times T}^{-1}(0)$. Part (i) follows.

(ii) Define a G -action on $G \times \mathcal{B}$ by $h : (g_1, g_2B) \mapsto (hg_1h^{-1}, hg_2B)$. With respect to this action, each of the maps \mathfrak{p} and \mathfrak{q} is G -equivariant. In particular, these maps are H -equivariant, for any subgroup $H \subset G$. Therefore, part (ii) follows from Proposition 2.1.2(i).

(iii) For $U = \mathscr{Y}$, this is stated in [Gi3, Proposition 8.7.1] and proved in [Gi4, page 158]. The proof given in *loc. cit.* works in the more general case of an arbitrary T -stable open subset $U \subset \mathscr{Y}$ as well. \square

2.5. Given an action of the abelian Lie algebra \mathfrak{t} on a vector space E and an element $\theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*$, let $E^{(\theta)}$ denote the corresponding generalized weight space - the subspace of E formed by all elements annihilated by a sufficiently high power of the maximal ideal $\text{Ker } \theta$ of the algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{t})$. Similarly, given an action of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t}$ on E , and an element $(\theta_1, \theta_2) \in \mathfrak{t}^* \oplus \mathfrak{t}^*$, we write $E^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)}$ for the corresponding generalized weight space.

The projection $\gamma : G/U \rightarrow (G/U)/T = G/B$, by the T -action on the right, is a principal T -bundle, in particular, it is an affine morphism. Let $\mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathscr{D}(G/U)$ be the Lie algebra embedding induced by the T -action. Let $\rho \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ be the half-sum of positive roots.

Later on, we will use the following consequence of the Localization Theorem of Beilinson and Bernstein.

Theorem 2.5.1. *Let \mathcal{K} be an object of the bounded derived category of coherent \mathscr{D} -modules on G/U such that, for every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the \mathfrak{t} -action on the sheaf $\gamma_*\mathcal{H}^j(\mathcal{K})$ is locally finite. Let $\theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ be such that $(\gamma_*\mathcal{H}^k(\mathcal{K}))^{(\theta)} \neq 0$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and let $\nu \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ be such that $\nu - \theta \in \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*)$ and $\nu + \rho$ is a regular element in \mathfrak{t}^* . Then, one has*

- (i) *There exists $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $R^\ell \Gamma(G/U, \mathcal{K})^{(\nu)} \neq 0$.*
- (ii) *Assume in addition that the object \mathcal{K} is concentrated in degree zero, i.e. is a \mathscr{D} -module, and the weight $\nu + \rho \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ is dominant. Then, one has $\Gamma(G/U, \mathcal{K})^{(\nu)} \neq 0$.*

Here, part (ii) follows from [BB1] and part (i) is a reformulation of a result from [BB2].

2.6. From now on, we use the setup of §1.2, see Convention 1.2.1. Thus, $V = \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\text{GL} = \text{GL}(V)$. The group GL acts on $\text{SL} = \text{SL}(V)$ by conjugation and acts naturally on V . We equip the space $\mathfrak{X} := \text{SL} \times V$ with the GL -diagonal action.

Let $\sigma : \text{SL} \times V \rightarrow \text{SL} \times V$ be the map given by the assignment $(g, v) \mapsto (g, g(v))$. It is immediate to check that σ is a GL -equivariant automorphism of \mathfrak{X} .

Lemma 2.6.1. *The pull-back functors $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \sigma^*\mathcal{M}, \sigma^!\mathcal{M}$ and the push-forward functors $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \sigma_!\mathcal{M}, \sigma_*\mathcal{M}$ give auto-equivalences of the category \mathcal{C} .*

Proof. Let $d^*\sigma$ be the automorphism of $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ induced by σ . In both cases, proving the claim amounts to showing that $d^*\sigma(\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}) \subset \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}$. The map σ being GL-equivariant, it follows, on general grounds, that one has $d^*\sigma(\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)) \subset \mu_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)$. It remains to show that if $(g, Y, i, j) \in \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}} \subset T^*\mathfrak{X} = \text{SL} \times \mathfrak{sl} \times V \times V^*$ and $d^*\sigma(g, Y, i, j) = (g', Y', i', j')$, then Y' is a nilpotent matrix. To this end, one first calculates that $d_{(g,i)}\sigma(X, v) = (X, gX(i) + g(v))$. Hence the map $d^*\sigma$ is given by the following explicit formula

$$d^*\sigma : (g, Y, i, j) \mapsto (g, Y - i \otimes j, g(i), g^*(j)).$$

Hence, for $(g, Y, i, j) \in \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}$, from the equation in the right hand side of (1.2.2), we deduce that $Y - i \otimes j = -gYg^{-1}$. Thus, $Y \in \mathcal{N}$ implies that $Y - i \otimes j \in \mathcal{N}$, and we are done. \square

It will be convenient for the proof of Theorem 1.2.4 to consider the group $\mathbf{G} := \mathbb{C}^\times \times \text{SL}$. We make \mathfrak{X} into a \mathbf{G} -variety by letting the group SL act through its embedding into GL and letting \mathbb{C}^\times act on $\mathfrak{X} = \text{SL} \times V$ via the natural action by dilations on the second factor. It is clear that a $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ -module is GL-monodromic iff it is \mathbf{G} -monodromic. The latter condition is also equivalent to being SL-equivariant and \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic. Further, let $\text{pr} : \mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ denote the projection map. We have an identification $\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathfrak{X} = \mathbb{C}^\times \times \text{SL} \times V = \mathbf{G} \times V$. Replacing \mathcal{M} by $\text{pr}^*\mathcal{M}$, \mathfrak{X} by $\mathbf{G} \times V$ and \mathfrak{g} by $\mathfrak{G} := \text{Lie}(\mathbf{G})$, it suffices to prove the analogue of Theorem 1.2.4 in this setting.

We let the group SL act diagonally on the variety $\mathcal{Y} \times V$, resp. on the variety $\text{SL} \times (\text{SL}/U) \times V$. We let \mathbb{C}^\times act on $\mathcal{Y} \times V$, resp. on $\text{SL} \times (\text{SL}/U) \times V$, via its action on V , the last factor. Thus, we obtain a \mathbf{G} -action on $\mathcal{Y} \times V$, resp. on $\text{SL} \times (\text{SL}/U) \times V$. Further, let the torus \mathbb{T} act on $\mathcal{Y} \times V$ through its action on \mathcal{Y} , the first factor. The actions of \mathbf{G} and \mathbb{T} commute, making $\mathcal{Y} \times V$ a $\mathbf{G} \times \mathbb{T}$ -variety. It will be crucial for us that the number of $\mathbf{G} \times \mathbb{T}$ -orbits on $\mathcal{Y} \times V$ is known to be finite [So], see also [MWZ].

Our arguments below involve the following analogue of diagram (2.4.1):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbf{G} \times \mathcal{B} \times V & \\ p \swarrow & & \searrow q \\ \mathbf{G} \times V & & \mathcal{Y} \times V \end{array} \quad (2.6.2)$$

where p is projection along \mathcal{B} and $q(\lambda, g, F, v) = (F, g(F), v)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, $g \in \text{SL}$, $F \in \text{SL}/U$, and $v \in V$. Each of the maps p and q is easily seen to be \mathbf{G} -equivariant.

Fix \mathcal{M} , a \mathcal{D} -module on $\mathbf{G} \times V$ with regular singularities such that $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathbf{G})$. It is \mathbf{G} -monodromic and holonomic. Put $M := q_!p^*\mathcal{M}$ and, for each integer k , let $\mathcal{H}^k(M)$ denote the k -th cohomology \mathcal{D} -module of M . The characteristic variety of $p^*\mathcal{M}$ is contained in $\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathbf{G}) \times T_{\mathcal{B}}^*\mathcal{B}$. Therefore it follows from Lemma 2.4.2(i) that $\mathcal{H}^k(M)$ is a \mathbb{T} -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module on $\mathcal{Y} \times V$. Furthermore, the maps p and q being \mathbf{G} -equivariant, part (ii) of Lemma 2.4.2 ensures that $\mathcal{H}^k(M)$ is a \mathbf{G} -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module.

Remark 2.6.3. The following diagram, similar to (2.6.2), has been considered in [FG2, §4.3]:

$$\text{SL} \times \mathbb{P}(V) \xleftarrow{\tilde{p}} \text{SL} \times \mathcal{B} \times \mathbb{P}(V) \xrightarrow{\tilde{q}} \mathcal{Y} \times \mathbb{P}(V),$$

Here, the map \tilde{p} is the projection along \mathcal{B} and the map \tilde{q} is given by the formula $\tilde{q}(g, F, v) = (F, g(F), g(v))$. Let $\hat{q} : \mathbf{G} \times \mathcal{B} \times V \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \times V$ be similarly defined by $\hat{q}(g, F, v) = (F, g(F), g(v))$. The relation between these two settings is provided, essentially, by the automorphism σ of Lemma 2.6.1. Specifically, write $\varpi : V \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ for the canonical projection and $\bar{q} : \text{SL} \times \mathcal{B} \times (V \setminus \{0\}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \times (V \setminus \{0\})$ for the map induced by the map q in diagram (2.6.2).

Then, one clearly has:

$$\widehat{q} = q \circ (\sigma \times \text{Id}_{\mathcal{B}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \widetilde{q} \circ (\text{Id}_{\text{SL} \times \mathcal{B}} \times \varpi) = (\text{Id}_{\mathcal{Y}} \times \varpi) \circ \bar{q} \circ (\sigma \times \text{Id}_{\mathcal{B}}).$$

In *loc. cit.* the pair of adjoint functors (between the appropriate derived categories) $\text{hc}(-) = \widetilde{q}_! \circ \widetilde{p}^*(-)[\dim \mathcal{B}]$ and $\text{ch}(-) = \widetilde{p}_* \circ \widetilde{q}^!(-)[- \dim \mathcal{B}]$ were studied. Analogously, we define the functors $\text{hc}(-) = q_! \circ p^*(-)[\dim \mathcal{B}]$ and $\text{ch}(-) = p_* \circ q^!(-)[- \dim \mathcal{B}]$. Then,

$$\text{hc} = q_! \circ p^* \circ \sigma_!(-)[\dim \mathcal{B}], \quad \text{ch} = \sigma^! \circ p_* \circ q^!(-)[- \dim \mathcal{B}].$$

Moreover, the results of §7.2 imply that $\text{hc} \circ F_c = \bar{F}_c \circ \text{hc}$ and $\text{ch} \circ F_c = \bar{F}_c \circ \text{ch}$, where $\bar{F}_c : \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Y} \times V}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{Y} \times \mathbb{P}(V)}\text{-mod}$ is defined by $\bar{F}_c(\mathcal{M}) = \text{Ker}(\text{eu}_V - c; (\text{Id}_{\mathcal{Y}} \times \varpi)_* j^* \mathcal{M})$ and j is the inclusion $\mathcal{Y} \times (V \setminus \{0\}) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Y} \times V$.

2.7. Proof of the implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) of Theorem 1.2.4. Let \mathcal{M} be a GL-monodromic, holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module with regular singularities. Proposition 2.1.2 implies that the action of $\mu(\mathfrak{G})$ on $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite.

Thus, we must show that the \mathfrak{z} -action on $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ is also locally finite. To this end, we will need to apply the results of section 2.5 in a slightly different setting. In more detail, recall the notation $\mathcal{Y} = (\text{SL}/U \times \text{SL}/U)/T_{\Delta}$. We consider the following diagram:

$$Y := \text{SL}/U \times \text{SL}/U \times V \xrightarrow{\varpi} \mathcal{Y} \times V \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B} \times V, \quad (2.7.1)$$

where the first map is a torsor of the group T_{Δ} and the second map is a torsor of the group $(T \times T)/T_{\Delta}$. We put $\mathcal{N} = \varpi^*(q_! p^* \mathcal{M})$ and write $\mathcal{N}^j := \mathcal{H}^j(\mathcal{N})$ for the j -th cohomology \mathcal{D} -module of \mathcal{N} , an object of some derived category.

The group $T \times T$ acts along the fibers of the map $\pi \circ \varpi$. We claim first that the induced action of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t}$ on $(\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{N}^j$, is locally finite, for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. To prove this, let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B} \times V$ be an open subset. The morphism $\pi \circ \varpi$ being affine, we have $\Gamma((\pi \circ \varpi)^{-1}(\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{N}^j) = \Gamma(\mathcal{V}, (\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{N}^j)$. Observe that \mathcal{N}^j is a $T \times T$ -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module, by Proposition 2.1.2(i). Therefore, part (ii) of the same proposition implies that the $(\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t})$ -action on the space $\Gamma((\pi \circ \varpi)^{-1}(\mathcal{V}), \mathcal{N}^j)$ is locally finite. Hence, the $(\mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t})$ -action on $\Gamma(\mathcal{V}, (\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{N}^j)$ is also locally finite, and our claim follows.

We conclude that there exists an integer $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and an element $(\theta_1, \theta_2) \in \mathfrak{t}^* \oplus \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that we have $((\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{N}^j)^{(\theta_1, \theta_2)} \neq 0$. Observe that, the morphism ϑ being smooth and affine, the projection formula yields $\varpi_* \mathcal{N} = \varpi_* \varpi^*(q_! p^* \mathcal{M}) = \varpi_* \mathcal{O}_Y \otimes q_! p^* \mathcal{M}$, where the tensor product is taken over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{Y} \times V}$. It follows, that the action on $(\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{N}^j$ of the Lie subalgebra $\text{Lie } T_{\Delta} \subset \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t}$ can be exponentiated to an action of the torus T_{Δ} . Therefore, we must have $\theta_1 + \theta_2 \in \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*)$. This implies that there exists $\theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ such that $\theta_1 - \theta, \theta_2 + \theta + 2\rho \in \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*)$ and, moreover, the weights $\theta + \rho$ and $-(\theta + 2\rho) + \rho$ are both regular.

Next, we are going to apply the results of section 2.5 in a slightly different setting, where the variety G/U is replaced by Y , resp. \mathcal{B} is replaced by $\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B} \times V$, and the map γ is replaced by the map $\pi \circ \varpi$. Theorem 2.5.1 has an obvious analogue in this setting. Furthermore, we have shown that the object \mathcal{N} satisfies the assumptions of that analogue of Theorem 2.5.1. Thus, applying the corresponding version of part (i) of the theorem, we deduce that there exists an integer $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that one has $R^k \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{N})^{(\theta, -\theta - 2\rho)} \neq 0$.

Fix θ as above and let $\lambda = \lambda(\theta)$ be the image of θ in \mathfrak{t}^*/W . We may (and will) identify $\lambda(\theta)$ with a point in $\text{Spec } \mathfrak{z}$ via the Harish-Chandra isomorphism. Then, according to [FG2, formula (4.5.2)], which is based on [HK2, Theorem 1], one has a canonical isomorphism

$$[R^k \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{N})]^{(\theta, -\theta - 2\rho)} \cong [R^k \Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})]^{(\lambda(\theta))}. \quad (2.7.2)$$

We know, by our choice of θ , that the left hand side of this formula is nonzero. On the other hand, the variety $\mathbf{G} \times V$ being affine, the right hand side of (2.7.2) vanishes for any $k \neq 0$. Thus, we conclude that k must be equal to zero and, then, we get $[\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})]^{(\lambda(\theta))} \neq 0$.

To complete the proof of the implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii), it suffices to consider the case where \mathcal{M} is a nonzero simple \mathcal{D} -module. Assuming this, we will use the above to prove that the action of $\mathfrak{Z} \subset \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{G} \times V)$ on $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite. Recall that $\mathfrak{G} = \text{Lie } \mathbf{G}$ and identify $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{G})$ with the algebra of left-invariant differential operators on \mathbf{G} . Then, one has a \mathfrak{G} -module isomorphism $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{G}) = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{G}] \otimes \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{G})$. Therefore, we get a \mathfrak{G} -module isomorphism $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{G} \times V) = \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{G}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V) = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{G}] \otimes (\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{G}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V))$, where the \mathfrak{G} -action on the tensor factor $\mathcal{D}(V)$ is taken to be the trivial action. Thus, since \mathcal{M} is simple, for any nonzero element $m \in \Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ we have

$$\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{G} \times V) \cdot m = [\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{G}] \otimes (\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{G}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V))] \cdot m.$$

We let $E := (\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{G}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V)) \cdot m$, which is a \mathfrak{G} -stable subspace. We conclude that $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ is isomorphic, as a \mathfrak{G} -module, to a quotient of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{G}] \otimes E$.

We now use the fact that there exists $\lambda \in \text{Spec } \mathfrak{Z}$ such that $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})^{(\lambda)} \neq 0$. Thus, we may (and will) choose our nonzero element m so that $(\mathfrak{Z}_\lambda)^k m = 0$, for some $k > 0$. Then, since $\mathfrak{Z} \otimes 1$ is a central subalgebra of the algebra $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{G}) \otimes \mathcal{D}(V)$, we deduce that the ideal $(\mathfrak{Z}_\lambda)^k$ annihilates the \mathfrak{G} -module E . On the other hand, the \mathfrak{G} -action on $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{G}]$ is clearly locally finite. It follows, by a result due to Kostant [Ko], that the \mathfrak{Z} -action on $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{G}] \otimes E$ is locally finite.

2.8. Proof of the implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) of Theorem 1.2.4. Fix \mathcal{M} such that both the \mathfrak{Z} -action and the $\mu(\mathfrak{G})$ -action on $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ are locally finite. This implies that $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathbf{G})$ and hence \mathcal{M} is a holonomic \mathcal{D} -module. Moreover, it is \mathbf{G} -monodromic by the last statement of Proposition 2.1.2(ii). Therefore, it remains to show that \mathcal{M} has regular singularities. By [FG2, Proposition 4.3.2(ii)], it suffices to show that $q_1 p^* \mathcal{M}$ has regular singularities. This amounts to proving that, for any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, the \mathcal{D}_Y -module $\mathcal{N}^j = \mathcal{H}^j(\varpi^* q_1 p^* \mathcal{M})$ has regular singularities, cf. (2.7.1).

To this end, we put $Y := \text{SL}/U \times \text{SL}/U \times V$. We equip Y with the SL -diagonal action “on the left” and with a $(T \times T)$ -action induced by the $(T \times T)$ -action on $\text{SL}/U \times \text{SL}/U$ on the right. Also, put $\mathfrak{T} := (\text{Lie } \mathbb{C}^\times) \oplus \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{t}$.

Claim 2.8.1. For any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{N}^k is SL -equivariant. Moreover, the \mathfrak{T} -action on $(\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{N}^k$ is locally finite.

Proof. Observe first that the group SL is simply connected. Hence the locally finite \mathfrak{sl} -action on $\Gamma(\mathbf{G} \times V, \mathcal{M})$ can be exponentiated to an algebraic SL -action. It follows that \mathcal{M} is an SL -equivariant \mathcal{D} -module. This implies, by functoriality, that $\mathcal{H}^k(\varpi^* q_1 p^* \mathcal{M})$ is an SL -equivariant, \mathcal{D} -module.

The second statement of the claim follows from Lemma 2.4.2(iii). \square

The proof of the implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) is now completed by the following claim.

Claim 2.8.2. Let \mathcal{H} be an SL -equivariant, holonomic \mathcal{D} -module on Y such that the \mathfrak{T} -action on $(\pi \circ \varpi)_* \mathcal{H}$ is locally finite. Then, \mathcal{H} has regular singularities.

Proof. Using that any holonomic module has finite length and that the direct image functor $(\pi \circ \varpi)_*$ is exact on the category \mathcal{D} -modules, one reduces the claim to the special case of simple \mathcal{D} -modules. Hence, we will assume (as we may) that \mathcal{H} is simple. Thus \mathcal{H} is a holonomic, SL -equivariant simple \mathcal{D}_Y -module such that the action of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{T}

on $(\pi \circ \varpi) \cdot \mathcal{H}$ is locally finite. Therefore, applying an appropriate version of the Beilinson-Bernstein Theorem 2.5.1(ii), we deduce that there exists $\Theta \in \mathfrak{T}^*$ such that $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{H})^{(\Theta)} \neq 0$. It follows that one can find a nonzero element $u \in \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{H})$ such that one has $a(u) = \Theta(a) \cdot u$ for all $a \in \mathfrak{T}^*$. The element u generates \mathcal{H} since \mathcal{H} is a simple module. Therefore we may apply Lemma 2.2.2(iii) and conclude that \mathcal{H} is $(\mathbb{C}^\times \times T \times T, \mathfrak{q})$ -monodromic where \mathfrak{q} is the image of Θ .

Next, we may extend Θ to a linear function on $(\text{Lie } \mathbf{G}) \times \mathfrak{t} \times \mathfrak{t}$ that vanishes on the subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl} \subset \text{Lie } \mathbf{G}$. Abusing notation, we write \mathfrak{q} for the analogue of the corresponding element for the group $\mathbf{G} \times T \times T$. Combining the SL-equivariant and $(\mathbb{C}^\times \times T \times T, \mathfrak{q})$ -monodromic structures on \mathcal{H} together makes \mathcal{H} a $(\mathbf{G} \times T \times T, \mathfrak{q})$ -monodromic \mathcal{D}_Y -module. The number of $\mathbf{G} \times T \times T$ -orbits on Y being finite, we conclude that \mathcal{H} has regular singularities, thanks to Lemma 2.2.2(ii). \square

Remark 2.8.3. The proof of the analogue of Theorem 1.2.4 for mirabolic modules on $\mathfrak{sl} \times V$ is more straight-forward due to the fact that one can make use of the Fourier transform, see [GG, Proposition 5.3.2].

Corollary 2.8.4. *The mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}$ is a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module.*

Proof. By Theorem 1.2.4, it suffices to show that the action of \mathfrak{Z} and $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c})$ are both locally finite. The adjoint action of $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ on $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ is locally finite, therefore it is clear that $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ acts locally finitely on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c})$.

To show that the action of \mathfrak{Z} is locally finite on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c})$, we let \mathfrak{m} be the canonical generator of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}$. By definition, $\mathfrak{Z}_\lambda \cdot \mathfrak{m} = 0$. Now one just repeats the argument in the proof of the implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) of Theorem 1.2.4, section 2.7, based on Kostant's result [Ko] (with the section m replaced by \mathfrak{m}). \square

2.9. Spectral decomposition. Theorem 1.2.4 implies, as in [Gi3] and [FG2], that there is a spectral decomposition of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. Let $P_0 \subset \mathfrak{t}^*$ be the root lattice of T (thought of as the abstract torus associated with SL). We write $W_{\text{aff}} = P_0 \rtimes W$ for the affine Weyl group. The weights of $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ under the adjoint action of $\mu(\mathfrak{t})$ are contained in P_0 . Let $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W} \mathcal{M}^{(\lambda)}$ the decomposition of \mathcal{M} into generalized eigenspaces with respect to the action of \mathfrak{Z} .

For any $\Theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}$, we put $\mathcal{M}\langle\Theta\rangle := \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Theta} \mathcal{M}^{(\lambda)}$. This is a \mathcal{D} -submodule of \mathcal{M} . Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$ be the full subcategory of the category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ formed by the mirabolic modules \mathcal{M} such that one has $\mathcal{M}\langle\Theta\rangle = \mathcal{M}$.

Remark 2.9.1. Note that $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}$, the mirabolic Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module, is an object of category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$, where Θ is the image of λ in $\mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}$ and $q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c)$.

One has the following simple result whose proof is left to the reader.

Proposition 2.9.2. *We have $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q = \bigoplus_{\Theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}} \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$, i.e. any object $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ has a canonical \mathcal{D} -module direct sum decomposition*

$$\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{\Theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}} \mathcal{M}\langle\Theta\rangle, \quad \mathcal{M}\langle\Theta\rangle \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle.$$

Moreover, for any pair $\Theta, \Theta' \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}$ such that $\Theta \neq \Theta'$, and any mirabolic modules $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$ and $\mathcal{M}' \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta'\rangle$, one has $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}') = 0$.

Remark 2.9.3. Using arguments analogous to those in [Gi3, Remark 1.3.3], the last statement of the above proposition may be strengthened by showing that, with the same assumptions as above, one has $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{D}}^k(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M}') = 0$ for all $k \geq 0$.

3. A STRATIFICATION

3.1. The following notation will be used, without further mention, *throughout* the article. Given a group H , we write $Z(H)$ for the center of H and $Z_H(h)$ for the centralizer of an element $h \in H$. Given a subgroup $K \subset H$, we let $N_H(K)$ denote the normalizer of K in H .

Let $T(\mathrm{GL})$ be the maximal torus of GL formed by diagonal matrices. The symmetric group W , on n letters, acts on $T(\mathrm{GL})$ by permutations. The corresponding maximal torus in SL is denoted T .

Let $M(\mathrm{GL}) \subset \mathrm{GL}$ be a Levi subgroup. We write $M = M(\mathrm{GL}) \cap \mathrm{SL}$ for the corresponding Levi subgroup of SL and \mathfrak{m} , resp. $\mathfrak{m}(\mathfrak{gl})$, be the Lie algebra of M , resp. $M(\mathrm{GL})$. Given $g \in M$, write g_s for the semi-simple part of g . Then, $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(g_s)$ is a connected group. Let M° denote the Zariski open subset of M formed by the elements $g \in M$, such that the group $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(g_s)$ is contained in M . Let $Z(M)^\circ = M^\circ \cap Z(M)$. If M is a proper subgroup of SL then $Z(M)$ is a connected torus. The set $Z(M)^\circ$ is a dense open subset of $Z(M)$. Note that $\mathrm{SL}^\circ = \mathrm{SL}$. Let $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathrm{SL}$ be the unipotent variety, and let $\mathbf{U}^M := \mathbf{U} \cap M$ be the unipotent variety of the Levi subgroup M . The group M acts diagonally on $\mathbf{U}^M \times V$ with finitely many orbits.

3.2. In the paper [FG1] a partition of the variety \mathfrak{X} is given, based on a stratification of $\mathfrak{sl} \times V$ given in [GG, §4.2]. We recall this partition now. The strata of the partition are labeled by elements of the *finite* set of GL -conjugacy classes of pairs (M, Ω) , where $M \subset \mathrm{SL}$ is a Levi subgroup and Ω is an $M(\mathrm{GL})$ -diagonal orbit in $\mathbf{U}^M \times V$. Given such a pair (M, Ω) , we define

$$\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega) := \{(g, v) \in \mathrm{SL} \times V \mid (g, v) \in \mathrm{GL}(z \cdot u, v), \text{ for some } z \in Z(M)^\circ, (u, v) \in \Omega\}.$$

Here and below, we write $\mathrm{GL}(g, v)$ for the GL -diagonal orbit of an element $(g, v) \in \mathrm{SL} \times V$; we also use similar notation for $M(\mathrm{GL})$ -diagonal orbits. In the extreme case $M = \mathrm{SL}$, we have $Z(\mathrm{SL})^\circ = Z(\mathrm{SL})$, is a finite set. In that case, the connected components of a stratum $\mathfrak{X}(\mathrm{SL}, \Omega)$ are labeled by the elements of $Z(\mathrm{SL})$. Abusing notation, we regard each connected component as a separate stratum. This way, any stratum becomes a smooth, connected, locally-closed GL -stable subvariety of \mathfrak{X} .

Definition 3.2.1. A pair $(g, v) \in \mathfrak{X}$, resp. the stratum $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega) \subset X$ that contains a pair (g, v) , is said to be *relevant* if $\dim Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(g) = n - 1$ (i.e. g is regular) and, moreover, the subspace $\mathbb{C}[g]v \subset V$ has a g -stable complement.

As shown in [Mc, Lemma 4.2.1], there is a natural parameterization of the relevant strata in \mathfrak{X} by bi-partitions of n . It is described as follows. Let $g \in \mathrm{SL}$. The action of g_s on V defines a decomposition $V = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k$ where, after reordering summands if necessary, $\nu = (\dim V_1 \geq \dots \geq \dim V_k)$ is a partition of n . If (g, v) is a relevant pair then $v = v_1 + \dots + v_k$ with $v_i \in V_i$ and either $v_i = 0$ or $\mathbb{C}[g]v_i = V_i$. This dichotomy defines a bi-partition (λ, μ) of n such that $\lambda + \mu = \nu$. Under this parameterization, the Levi subgroup M is specified up to conjugacy by the partition $\lambda + \mu$. The stratum labeled by the pair (λ, μ) is denoted $\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \mu)$.

Proposition 3.2.2 ([GG], Theorem 4.3). *The conormal bundle to a stratum $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega)$ is contained in $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega)$ is a relevant stratum.* \square

3.3. Let L be a Levi subgroup of SL . We put

$$\mathfrak{X}_L = L \times V, \quad \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ = L^\circ \times V, \quad \mathfrak{X}(L) = \cup_\Omega \mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega), \quad \partial \mathfrak{X}(L) = \overline{\mathfrak{X}(L)} \setminus \mathfrak{X}(L), \quad (3.3.1)$$

where in the third equation the union is over all $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbits Ω in $\mathbf{U}^L \times V$.

Later, we will use the following two lemmas.

Lemma 3.3.2. *For any Levi subgroup $L \subseteq \mathrm{SL}$, each stratum $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega) \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ meets the set \mathfrak{X}_L° transversely.*

Proof. Pick a point $p := (g, v) \in \Omega \cap \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ$. An element of the vector space $T_p^* \mathfrak{X}$ is a pair $(Y, w) \in \mathfrak{sl} \times V^*$. Write $N_p \subset \mathfrak{sl} \times V^*$ for the conormal space at p to the stratum $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega)$.

The conormal space to \mathfrak{X}_L° at p equals $\mathfrak{l}^\perp \times \{0\} \subset \mathfrak{sl} \times V^*$. Thus, the statement of the lemma amounts to the claim that $N_p \cap (\mathfrak{l}^\perp \times \{0\}) = 0$. Equivalently, we must prove that the only element $Y \in \mathfrak{l}^\perp$ such that $(Y, 0) \in N_p$, is the element $Y = 0$.

To prove the latter claim, let $\mathfrak{z}_\mathfrak{m}$ be the centre of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{m} . According to (1.2.2), we have $N_p = (\mathfrak{z}_\mathfrak{m}^\perp \times V^*) \cap \mu^{-1}(0)$, where $\mu(Y, j) = g \cdot Y \cdot g^{-1} - Y + v \otimes w$. This way, we are reduced to showing that, for a point of the form $(Y, 0) \in \mathfrak{sl} \times \{0\}$, we have

$$Y \in \mathfrak{l}^\perp \cap \mathfrak{z}_\mathfrak{m}^\perp \quad \text{and} \quad g \cdot Y \cdot g^{-1} - Y = 0 \implies Y = 0. \quad (3.3.3)$$

To see this, write $g = z \cdot u$, where $z \in Z(M)^\circ$, and $u \in M$ is a unipotent element. Observe that $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(z)$, the centralizer of z in \mathfrak{sl} , equals \mathfrak{m} . Further, since $g \in L^\circ$, we also have $z \in L^\circ$. We deduce $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(z) \subset \mathfrak{l}$. Hence, we have $Y \in \mathfrak{l}^\perp \subset \mathfrak{m}^\perp$. It is also clear that $Y \in \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(g) \subset \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(z) = \mathfrak{m}$. Therefore, the conditions on Y imposed on the left hand side of (3.3.3) imply that $Y \in \mathfrak{l}^\perp \cap \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(g) \subset \mathfrak{m}^\perp \cap \mathfrak{m} = 0$, and (3.3.3) is proved. \square

Lemma 3.3.4. *For a Levi subgroup L of SL , one has $\overline{\mathfrak{X}(L)} \cap \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ = Z(L)^\circ \times \mathbf{U}^L \times V$.*

Proof. Let Y be the union of all strata $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega)$ such that M is conjugate to some Levi subgroup of SL containing L . The set $\overline{\mathfrak{X}(L)}$ is contained in Y . If $g \cdot (z \cdot u, v)$ belongs to the intersection $\mathfrak{X}(M, \Omega) \cap \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ$ for some Levi subgroup M of SL , then $gzug^{-1} \in L^\circ$ and hence $zu \in (g^{-1} \cdot L)^\circ$. By definition, this means that $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(z) \subseteq g^{-1} \cdot L$. However, $z \in Z(M)^\circ$ which means that $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(z) = M$. Thus $g \cdot M \subseteq L$. Therefore we have shown that

$$\overline{\mathfrak{X}(L)} \cap \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ = \mathfrak{X}_L \cap L^\circ \times V.$$

Finally, let $g \cdot (zu, v) \in \mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega) \cap (L^\circ \times V)$ for some Ω . Since $gzug^{-1} \in L^\circ$, the element $l := gzg^{-1}$ is contained in L° too. Hence $z = g^{-1} \cdot l \in Z(L)^\circ$. This implies that $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(g^{-1} \cdot l) = L$ and hence $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(l) = g \cdot L$. However, $Z_{\mathrm{SL}}(l) = L$ implies that $g \in N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)$ and thus $g \cdot Z(L) = Z(L)$. Therefore $l \in Z(L)^\circ$ as required. \square

4. CUSPIDAL \mathscr{D} -MODULES

In this section we define, and classify, the cuspidal mirabolic modules. As in the classical case, [L1], there are relatively few Levi subgroups of SL that support cuspidal mirabolic modules.

4.1. The centre $Z(\mathrm{SL})$ of the group SL is a cyclic group, the group of scalar matrices of the form $z \cdot \mathrm{Id}$, where $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is an n -th root of unity. Let $j : \mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{reg}} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{U}$ be the open embedding of the conjugacy class formed by the regular unipotent elements. The fundamental group of $\mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ may be identified canonically with $Z(\mathrm{SL})$. For each integer $r = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, there is a group homomorphism $Z(\mathrm{SL}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ given by $z \cdot \mathrm{Id} \mapsto z^r$, and a corresponding rank one SL -equivariant local system \mathbf{L}_r on $\mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ with monodromy $\theta = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}r}{n}\right)$.

From now on, we assume that $(r, n) = 1$, ie. that θ is a primitive n -th root of unity. Then the local system \mathbf{L}_r is known to be *clean*, that is, for \mathscr{D} -modules on SL , one has, cf. [L2]:

$$j_! \mathbf{L}_r \xrightarrow{\sim} j_{!*} \mathbf{L}_r \xrightarrow{\sim} j_* \mathbf{L}_r.$$

Given a central element $z \in Z(\mathrm{SL})$, we have the conjugacy class $z\mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$, and we let $z\mathcal{L}_r := z\mathfrak{gl}_r\mathrm{L}_r$ denote the corresponding translated \mathcal{D} -module supported on the closure of $z\mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$. According to Lusztig [L2], $z\mathfrak{gl}_r\mathrm{L}_r$ is a cuspidal mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module on SL .

4.2. Let L be a Levi subgroup of SL and $\mathfrak{l} = \mathrm{Lie} L$. By restricting the trace form on \mathfrak{sl} to \mathfrak{l} , we identify \mathfrak{l} with its dual. Write $\mu_L : T^*(L \times V) \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ for the moment map of the Hamiltonian action of L on $T^*(L \times V)$. Then, the variety

$$\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L) := \{x = (g, Y, i, j) \in L \times \mathfrak{l} \times V \times V^* \mid \mu(x) = 0 \text{ and } Y \text{ nilpotent.}\}, \quad (4.2.1)$$

is a Lagrangian subvariety in $L \times \mathfrak{l} \times V \times V^*$. Each Levi subgroup M of L and $M(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbit Ω in $\mathrm{U}^M \times V$ defines a stratum $\mathfrak{X}_L(M, \Omega)$ of \mathfrak{X}_L . The set of all strata forms a partition of \mathfrak{X}_L . Since L' is a product of special linear groups, [GG, Theorem 4.4.2] implies that

Lemma 4.2.2. *We have*

$$\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L) = \bigcup_{(M, \Omega)} \overline{T_{\mathfrak{X}_L(M, \Omega)}^* \mathfrak{X}_L},$$

where the union is over all L -conjugacy classes of Levi subgroups M of L and relevant $M(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbits Ω in $\mathrm{U}^M \times V$.

Definition 4.2.3. An L -equivariant, regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -module on \mathfrak{X}_L with support in $\mathrm{U}^L \times V$ and characteristic variety contained in $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L)$ is called an L -cuspidal mirabolic module.

4.3. The Levi subgroups of SL are parameterized up to conjugacy by partitions of n (we say that L is a Levi of *type* $\lambda \vdash n$). Recall that a partition of n is a multiset $\{\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s\}\}$ of positive integers such that $\sum_{i=1}^s \lambda_i = n$. However, we will think of a partition as being an *ordered* tuple of positive integers $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s)$ such that $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_s > 0$. Clearly the two notions are equivalent but the second will be more convenient when dealing with signed partitions. The set of all relevant strata in \mathfrak{X}_L is labeled by the set of all bi-partitions

$$(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\nu}) = ((\mu^{(1)}, \nu^{(1)}), \dots, (\mu^{(s)}, \nu^{(s)}))$$

of λ , where each $(\mu^{(i)}, \nu^{(i)})$ a bi-partition of λ_i . The relevant strata contained in $\mathrm{U}^L \times V$ are labeled by those bi-partitions $(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\nu})$ such that each $(\mu^{(i)}, \nu^{(i)})$ is either of the form $((\lambda_i), \emptyset)$ or $(\emptyset, (\lambda_i))$.

Definition 4.3.1. A *signed partition* of n , $\lambda^\pm \vdash n$, is a partition $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s)$ of n such that each λ_i is assigned a sign $\mathrm{sgn}(\lambda_i) \in \{+, -\}$. If λ^\pm is a signed partition then λ^+ is the tuple $(\lambda_1^+, \dots, \lambda_s^+)$ such that $\lambda_i^+ = \lambda_i$ if $\mathrm{sgn}(\lambda_i) = +$ and $\lambda_i^+ = 0$ otherwise. The tuple λ^- is defined similarly. We write $\lambda^\pm = (\lambda^+, \lambda^-)$.

Thus, the relevant strata contained in $\mathrm{U}^L \times V$ can be labeled $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm)$, by signed partitions whose underlying partition is λ . The following signed partitions will play an important role in the classification of L -cuspidal sheaves. Choose $2 \leq m \leq n$ and $u, v, w \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that $n = (u + v)m + w$. Let λ be the partition $(m^{u+v}, 1^w)$ of n . We associate to λ the signed partitions $\lambda^\pm(u; v, w) = (\lambda^+(v, w), \lambda^-(u))$, where $\lambda^+(v, w)$ is a tuple with v entries equal to m , w equal to 1 and the other u are 0 (hence $\lambda^-(u)$ has u entries equal to m and all other entries are zero). There are $\binom{u+v}{u}$ such signed partitions.

4.4. Given $t \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$, define the simple $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module \mathcal{E}_t to be the minimal extension of the local system on \mathbb{C}^\times with monodromy $\theta = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}t)$. If L is of type $(m^{u+v}, 1^w)$, then the center of L defines a canonical decomposition $V = V_m^{\oplus(u+v)} \oplus \mathbb{C}^w$, where $V_m \subseteq V$ is m -dimensional. For each $0 \leq r \leq m-1$ with $(r, m) = 1$, we define the $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}_L}$ -module

$$\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w) := [(\mathcal{L}_r \boxtimes \mathbb{C}[V_m])^{\boxtimes v}] \boxtimes \left[\boxtimes_{i=1}^w \mathcal{E}_{-\frac{r}{m}} \right] \boxtimes [(\mathcal{L}_r \boxtimes \delta_{V_m})^{\boxtimes u}]. \quad (4.4.1)$$

Its support is the closure of a relevant stratum labeled by a signed partition of the type $\lambda^\pm(u; v, w)$.

Proposition 4.4.2. *Let $L \neq T$ be a Levi subgroup of SL of type $\lambda \neq (1^n)$.*

- (1) *If $\lambda = (m^{u+v}, 1^w)$ for some $2 \leq m \leq n$ and $\lambda^\pm(u; v, w)$ is some signing of λ , then, for each $0 \leq r \leq m-1$ with $(r, m) = 1$, the \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)$ is a simple, L -cuspidal mirabolic module whose support is the closure of $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm(u; v, w))$. Up to isomorphism, these are all simple, L -cuspidal mirabolic modules whose support is the closure of $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm(u; v, w))$.*
- (2) *For any other signed partition λ^\pm , there are no simple, L -cuspidal mirabolic modules whose support is the closure of $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm)$.*

The classification when $L = T$ is a torus is slightly different. It is given in (4.5).

Proof. We begin by fixing some GL -orbits in $\mathbf{U} \times V$. Firstly, there is the unique open, dense orbit, which we denote $\mathbb{O}^{(0)}$. Then there is the orbit $\mathbb{O}^{(1)} = \mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{reg}} \times \{0\} \subset \mathbf{U} \times \{0\}$. Finally, we let $\mathbb{O}^{(2)}$ be the GL -orbit consisting of all pairs (X, v) such that $X \in \mathbf{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ and $v \in \mathrm{Im}(X - 1) \setminus \mathrm{Im}(X - 1)^2$. It is the unique codimension one GL -orbit in $\mathbf{U} \times V$.

Fix a signing (λ^+, λ^-) of λ . Without loss of generality we may assume that

$$\lambda^+ = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k, 0, \dots, 0), \quad \lambda^- = (0, \dots, 0, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_l),$$

where, for clarity, we have set $\mu_i = \lambda_{i+k}$. Let $k = v + w$ such that $\lambda_i = 1$ if and only if $v+1 \leq i \leq k$ and $u \leq l$ such that $\mu_j = 1$ if and only if $u+1 \leq j \leq l$.

The relevant stratum in $\mathbf{U}^L \times V$ labeled by λ^\pm is the $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbit

$$\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm} = \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_1}^{(0)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_k}^{(0)} \times \mathbb{O}_{\mu_1}^{(1)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\mu_l}^{(1)}.$$

If there exists a simple, L -cuspidal mirabolic module \mathcal{M} supported on the closure of the stratum $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm)$ then, since the orbit \mathbb{O}_{λ^\pm} is a dense, open subset of the smooth locus of this closure, \mathcal{M} will be the minimal extension of some simple, L -equivariant local system on \mathbb{O}_{λ^\pm} . Since the fundamental group of $\mathbb{O}^{(0)}$ is \mathbb{Z} and the fundamental group of $\mathbb{O}^{(1)}$ is \mathbb{Z}_n , the fundamental group of \mathbb{O}_{λ^\pm} is $\mathbb{Z}^k \times \prod_{i=1}^l \mathbb{Z}_{\mu_i}$. For each $1 \leq i \leq v$, swapping the orbit $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda_i}^{(0)}$ for $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda_i}^{(2)}$ we get a $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbit $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}^{(i)}$. It is a codimension one orbit in $\overline{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}}$. Let $\theta = (\theta_\lambda, \phi_\lambda, \theta_\mu, \phi_\mu)$ be our choice of local system on \mathbb{O}_{λ^\pm} , where θ_λ is the local system on $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda_1}^{(0)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_v}^{(0)}$, ϕ_λ the local system on $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda_{v+1}}^{(0)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_k}^{(0)}$ and similarly for μ . Note that $\mathbb{O}_{\mu_i}^{(1)} = \{0\}$ for $i > u$ and hence ϕ_μ is the trivial local system on a point. The Lagrangian $\overline{T_{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}}^* \mathfrak{X}_L}$ is not

a component of $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L)$ because $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}^{(i)}$ is not a relevant stratum. Therefore the monodromy around the divisor $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}^{(i)}$, which is given by $(\theta_\lambda)_i^{\lambda_i}$, must be trivial i.e. $(\theta_\lambda)_i^{\lambda_i} = 1$. Also, taking monodromy around lines in $V_{\lambda_i}^o$ is given by $(\theta_\lambda)_i^{\lambda_i} = 1$. Therefore if we define

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}} = \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_1}^{(1)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_v}^{(1)} \times \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_{v+1}}^{(0)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\lambda_k}^{(0)} \times \mathbb{O}_{\mu_1}^{(1)} \times \dots \times \mathbb{O}_{\mu_l}^{(1)}.$$

then we see that θ is the pullback, via the natural projection $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}}$ of a local system η on $\widetilde{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}}$. This implies that

$$\mathcal{M} \simeq \left[\boxtimes_{i=1}^v (\mathcal{L}_{\theta_{\lambda_i}} \boxtimes \mathbb{C}[V_{\lambda_i}]) \right] \boxtimes \left[\boxtimes_{i=1}^w \mathcal{E}_{\phi_{\lambda_i}} \right] \boxtimes \left[\boxtimes_{j=1}^u (\mathcal{L}_{\theta_{\mu_j}} \boxtimes \delta_{V_{\mu_j}}) \right] \boxtimes \left[\boxtimes_{j=1}^{l-u} \delta_{V_{\mu_j}} \right].$$

If \mathcal{M} is a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module then it is L -equivariant. Therefore η must be an L -equivariant local system. Choose some $x \in \widetilde{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}}$. The local system η must come from a representation of the group

$$\text{Stab}_L(x)/\text{Stab}_L(x)^\circ \simeq \text{Stab}_{Z(L)}(x)/\text{Stab}_{Z(L)}(x)^\circ \simeq \mathbb{Z}_m,$$

where m is the greatest common divisor of $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_v, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_l$. However, for \mathcal{M} to be a mirabolic module, it must have the correct characteristic variety. In particular, this implies that each $\mathcal{L}_{\theta_{\lambda_i}}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\theta_{\mu_j}}$ must be a cuspidal mirabolic module for $SL(V_{\lambda_i})$ and $SL(V_{\mu_j})$ respectively. As explained in section 4.1, this is equivalent to requiring that the restrictions θ_{λ_i} and θ_{μ_j} , of η , to the centers \mathbb{Z}_{λ_i} of $SL(V_{\lambda_i})$ and \mathbb{Z}_{μ_j} of $SL(V_{\mu_j})$ must be primitive representations. Thus, λ_i and μ_j divide m . Hence we find that $\lambda_i = \mu_j = m$ for all $1 \leq i \leq v$ and $1 \leq j \leq l$. Moreover, thinking of η as an integer $0 \leq \eta \leq m-1$, it must be coprime to m . Note also that this shows that if $l > u$ then $m = 1$ and $\nu = (1^n)$, contradicting our initial assumptions. Thus $l = u$.

Finally, for $u+1 < i \leq k$, we must calculate the monodromy of η along a loop in $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda_i}^{(0)} \simeq \mathbb{C}^\times$ in order to determine the monodromy ϕ_{λ_i} . But it follows from the identification of $\pi_1(L) = \mathbb{Z}_m^{u+v} \times \mathbb{Z}^w$ that θ_{λ_i} is the representation $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ which, identifying \mathbb{Z}_m with the m -th roots of unity in \mathbb{C}^\times , is given by $z \mapsto z^r$. See the proof of Corollary 4.6.1 for details. \square

4.5. When $L = T$ is a maximal torus inside SL , we have $U^T \times V = V$ and the relevant strata, again labeled by signings of (1^n) , are precisely the $T(\text{GL})$ -orbits in V . The T -cuspidal mirabolic modules are those T -equivariant, regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_V -modules whose characteristic variety is contained in

$$\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(T) = T \times \{0\} \times \{(i, j) \in V \times V^* \mid i_t \cdot j_t = 0, \forall t = 1, \dots, n\} \subset T \times \mathfrak{t} \times V \times V^*.$$

Denote by $\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$ the simple local system on $T(\text{GL})$ which is obtain from pulling back along the map $\det : T(\text{GL}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ the rank one local system on \mathbb{C}^\times with monodromy q . The local systems $\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$ are precisely the T -equivariant, simple local systems on $T(\text{GL})$. There is a unique open $T(\text{GL})$ -orbit in V . It is a free $T(\text{GL})$ -orbit and choosing a base point in that orbit gives an open embedding $j : T(\text{GL}) \hookrightarrow V$.

Proposition 4.5.1. *The simple T -cuspidal mirabolic modules on $T \times V$ are:*

$$\mathcal{M}(q) := j_{*!} \mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q, \quad \forall q \in \mathbb{C}^\times, \quad \text{and also} \quad \mathcal{M}(k) := \mathbb{C}[V_k] \boxtimes \delta_{V_{n-k}}, \quad \forall 0 \leq k \leq n-1,$$

where $\dim V_k = k$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{M} be a simple mirabolic module supported on the closure of a stratum of type $\lambda^\pm(k; n-k)$, where $\lambda = ((1^k), (1^{n-k}))$ and $k \neq n$. Then, this stratum is a T -orbit $\mathbb{O} \subset V$. The group T is connected and the stabilizer of a point $v \in \mathbb{O}$ is a connected subgroup of T . Therefore the only simple T -equivariant local system on \mathbb{O} is the trivial local system. Its minimal extension to V is $\mathcal{M}(k)$. This \mathcal{D} -module is a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module. Now assume that $\mathbb{O} = T(\text{GL})$ is the open stratum. It is easy to see that the T -equivariant, simple local systems on $T(\text{GL})$ are precisely the modules $\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$, $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. Therefore, we conclude that $\mathcal{M} = j_{*!} \mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$ for some $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. \square

4.6. In all cases, the simple L -cuspidal mirabolic sheaves supported on $U^L \times V$ have a natural $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -monodromic structure.

Corollary 4.6.1. (i) The \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)$ defined in (4.4.1) is $(L(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic, where $q = \exp(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}r}{m})$.

(ii) The \mathcal{D}_V -modules $\mathcal{M}(k)$ are $T(\mathrm{GL})$ -equivariant and $\mathcal{M}(q)$ is $(T(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic.

Proof. We explain the $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -monodromic structure on the module $\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)$; statement (ii) is straight-forward. Recall that $\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)$ is the minimal extension of a local system L_θ defined on the orbit \mathbb{O}_{λ^\pm} . This local system is, in turn, the pull-back of a local system L_η on $\mathbb{O} := \widetilde{\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm}}$. The spaces \mathbb{O}_{λ^\pm} and \mathbb{O} are $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbits such that the projection $\mathbb{O}_{\lambda^\pm} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$ is equivariant. Therefore, if L_η has the structure of a $(L(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module for some q it follows by functoriality, Proposition 2.1.2, that both L_θ and $\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)$ are also $(L(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic.

Let $a : L \times \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$ be the action map. Choose $x \in \mathbb{O}$ and let $b : L(\mathrm{GL}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$ be defined by $g \mapsto g \cdot x$. This induces a group homomorphism $b_* : \pi_1(L(\mathrm{GL})) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{O})$. Since L_η is a simple local system and $L(\mathrm{GL})$ is connected, a^*L_η is a simple local system on $L(\mathrm{GL}) \times \mathbb{O}$. Since the rank of L_η is one, the local system a^*L_η is isomorphic to $L' \boxtimes L_\eta$, where $L' \simeq b^*L_\eta$.

Let $p = u + v + w$. We have

$$\pi_1(L) = \left\{ (a_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^p \mid \sum_i a_i = 0 \right\}, \quad \pi_1(L(\mathrm{GL})) = \mathbb{Z}^p, \quad \pi_1(\mathbb{O}) = \mathbb{Z}_m^{u+v} \times \mathbb{Z}^w.$$

The image of $\pi_1(L)$ in $\pi_1(\mathbb{O})$ equals $\{(a_i) \in \mathbb{Z}_m^{u+v} \times \mathbb{Z}^w \mid \sum_i a_i = 0 \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_m\}$ so that the quotient of $\pi_1(\mathbb{O})$ by $\mathrm{Im}(\pi_1(L))$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_m . Recall that η is the representation of \mathbb{Z}_m defined by $z \cdot \mathrm{Id} \mapsto z^r$. Therefore the representation of $\pi_1(L(\mathrm{GL}))$ corresponding to the local system L_η is

$$\pi_1(L(\mathrm{GL})) \longrightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{O})/\mathrm{Im}(\pi_1(L)) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_m \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbb{C}^\times$$

which, under the convention (2.2.3), is given by $\exp(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}r}{m})$. \square

5. REDUCTION TO A LEVI

In this section we study the restriction of mirabolic modules to the locally closed subsets $\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ = L^\circ \times V$.

5.1. Let Υ denote the locally closed embedding $\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$.

Proposition 5.1.1. We have $\rho_\Upsilon(\omega_\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}})) \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L^\circ)$.

Proof. Firstly, $\omega_\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}) = \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}} \cap T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ$. Write $x = (g, i) \in \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ = L^\circ \times V$ and let (Y, j) be a covector in \mathcal{N}_x . We may identify: $T_x^*\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{sl} \times V^*$ and $T_x^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ = \mathfrak{l} \times V^*$. Further, we have a decomposition $\mathfrak{sl} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{l}^\perp$, with respect to the trace pairing on \mathfrak{sl} . For any $Y \in \mathfrak{sl}$, we thus have $Y = Y' + Y''$, the corresponding decomposition. The map p is then given by $(Y, j) \mapsto (Y', j)$. Now, the moment map equation on (g, Y, i, j) is $gYg^{-1} - Y + i \circ j = 0$. Let $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_m$ be the decomposition of V with respect to the action of $Z(L)$. Since $g \in L$, we have $gY'g^{-1} - Y' + \sum_{k=1}^m i_k \circ j_k = 0$, where i_k is the component of i in V_k and similarly for j . Since $(g, Y, i, j) \in \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}$, there exists a complete flag $\mathcal{F}_\bullet = (0 = \mathcal{F}_0 \subset \cdots \subset \mathcal{F}_n = V)$ in V that is stabilized by g and Y , [EG, Lemma 12.7]. Therefore, writing $g = s.u$ for the Jordan decomposition of g , we deduce that \mathcal{F} is also s -stable. Let $\mathfrak{b} = \mathrm{Stab}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(\mathcal{F})$ be the Borel in \mathfrak{sl} corresponding to the flag \mathcal{F} . Thus, $Y, s \in \mathfrak{b}$.

Since $g \in L^\circ$, we deduce that the centralizer \mathfrak{m} of s in \mathfrak{sl} is contained in \mathfrak{l} . It follows that $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}} \subset \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{m}}$. But the centre of \mathfrak{m} is contained in \mathfrak{b} (to see this, we may diagonalize s so that \mathfrak{b}

are the upper triangular matrices in \mathfrak{sl}). Thus, $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}} \subset \mathfrak{b}$ and hence $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}$ stabilizes \mathcal{F} . This implies that the flag \mathcal{F} is compatible with the decomposition $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_m$ in the sense that $\mathcal{F}_i = \bigoplus_{k=1}^m \mathcal{F}_i^{(k)}$ with $\mathcal{F}_i^{(k)} \subset V_k$. The set of all flags admitting such a decomposition can be identified with the flag variety $\mathfrak{l}/\mathfrak{b}'$ for some Borel \mathfrak{b}' in \mathfrak{l} . This Borel is

$$\mathrm{Stab}_{\mathfrak{l}}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathrm{Stab}_{\mathfrak{sl}}(\mathcal{F}) \cap \mathfrak{l} = \mathfrak{b} \cap \mathfrak{l}.$$

It follows that $\mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{b}$ is a Borel in \mathfrak{l} . Let $\mathfrak{t} \subset (\mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{b})$ be a Cartan subalgebra. Then, $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, and $\mathfrak{l} \cap \mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_0$ for some \mathfrak{t} -stable subspaces $\mathfrak{n}_0 \subset \mathfrak{n}$. The space \mathfrak{n} has a *unique* decomposition $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{n}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{n}_1$ as \mathfrak{t} -modules. Since the decomposition $\mathfrak{sl} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{l}^\perp$ is \mathfrak{t} -stable, the uniqueness of the above decomposition implies that $\mathfrak{l}^\perp \cap \mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{n}_1$. Thus, the assumption that Y is nilpotent in \mathfrak{sl} implies that $Y \in \mathfrak{n}$ and the decomposition $Y = Y' + Y''$ corresponds to the image Y in \mathfrak{n}_0 and \mathfrak{n}_1 respectively, under the projections from \mathfrak{n} . In particular, $Y' \in \mathfrak{n}_0 \subset \mathfrak{n}$ implies that Y' is nilpotent. \square

A regular holonomic $(N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)$ -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module on \mathfrak{X}_L° , whose singular support is contained in $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L^\circ)$, is called a mirabolic module. The category of all mirabolic modules on \mathfrak{X}_L° is denoted $\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ, c}$. Associated with the embedding Υ , there is a (right exact) *underived* restriction functor

$$\Upsilon^* : \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ}\text{-mod}.$$

Corollary 5.1.2. *The image of \mathcal{C}_c under Υ^* is contained in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ, c}$ and $\Upsilon^* : \mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ, c}$ is exact, commutes with Verdier duality and preserves semi-simplicity.*

Proof. Lemma 3.3.2 implies that every mirabolic module on \mathfrak{X} is non-characteristic for Υ and hence $\Upsilon^* : \mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ}\text{-mod}$ is exact. It also implies that Υ^* commutes with Verdier duality, [HTT, Theorem 2.7.1], and preserves semi-simplicity. Proposition 5.1.1, together with [HTT, Theorem 2.7.1], implies that $\mathrm{SS}(\Upsilon^*(\mathcal{M}))$ is contained in $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L^\circ)$ (as defined in (4.2.1)), for all $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$. \square

5.2. We denote by $\mathfrak{Z}_{L'}$ the subalgebra of L' bi-invariant differential operators in $\mathcal{D}(L')$. Set $X_L := Z(L)^\circ \times L' \times V$ and let $\varsigma : \mathcal{D}(L') \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(X_L)$ be the natural embedding.

Lemma 5.2.1. *Let \mathcal{M} be a simple, regular holonomic, $(L(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module on X_L . We assume that the support of \mathcal{M} is contained in $Z(L)^\circ \times \mathbf{U}^L \times V$ and its characteristic variety is contained in $T^*X_L \cap \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L)$.*

(i) *There exists a local system \mathbb{L} on $Z(L)^\circ$ and simple \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{N} on $L' \times V$ such that $\mathcal{M} \simeq \mathbb{L} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$.*

(ii) *The action of $\varsigma(\mathfrak{Z}_{L'})$ on $\Gamma(X_L, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite.*

Proof. (i) The support of \mathcal{M} equals $Z(L)^\circ \times \overline{\mathbb{O}}$, where \mathbb{O} is a relevant stratum in $\mathbf{U}^L \times V$. This relevant stratum \mathbb{O} is an $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbit. Since $L(\mathrm{GL})$ is connected, \mathbb{O} is irreducible. There is some open subset U of $Z(L)^\circ \times \mathbb{O}$ and simple, L -equivariant local system \mathbb{M} on U such that $\mathcal{M} = \mathrm{IC}(U, \mathbb{M})$. The set U is necessarily $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -stable. Choose some $(z, x) \in U$. Then $Z(L)^\circ \times \{x\} \cap U$ is open and non-empty, hence dense, in $Z(L)^\circ$ and thus equals $U_x \times \{x\}$ for some open subset U_x of $Z(L)^\circ$. This implies that

$$L(\mathrm{GL}) \cdot (U_x \times \{x\}) = U_x \times \mathbb{O}$$

is contained in U . The closure of $U_x \times \mathbb{O}$ equals $Z(L)^\circ \times S$, hence, if \mathbb{M}' is the restriction of \mathbb{M} to $U_x \times \mathbb{O}$, one has $\mathcal{M} = \mathrm{IC}(U_x \times \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{M}')$. The local system \mathbb{M}' is an irreducible representation of $\pi_1(U_x) \times \pi_1(\mathbb{O})$ and hence is isomorphic to $\mathbb{L}' \boxtimes \mathbb{N}$. Thus

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathrm{IC}(U_x \times \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{M}') \simeq \mathrm{IC}(U_x, \mathbb{L}') \boxtimes \mathrm{IC}(\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{N}).$$

The constraints on the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} imply that $L = \mathrm{IC}(U_x, L')$ is a local system.

(ii) The module \mathcal{M} has finite length. Therefore, by induction on length, it suffices to assume that \mathcal{M} is simple. By part (i), such a simple module is isomorphic to $L \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$, for some local system L on $Z(L)^\circ$ and simple \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{N} . Then, since L' is a product of SL_m 's, Theorem 1.2.4 implies that $3_{L'}$ acts locally finitely on $\Gamma(L' \times V, \mathcal{N})$. \square

We are now in a position to prove Proposition 1.4.1.

Proof of Proposition 1.4.1. Assume that we are given a simple mirabolic module $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$ such that $\mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{M} \cap \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}} = \emptyset$. Let $c \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c) = q$. By Proposition 2.3.3, we can endow \mathcal{M} with the structure of a (GL, c) -monodromic module i.e. $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$. Choose a proper Levi subgroup L of SL and relevant stratum $\mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega)$, whose closure is $\mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{M}$.

The variety $Y := Z(L)^\circ \times \mathbf{U}^L \times V$ is a closed subspace of both \mathfrak{X}_L° and X_L , which are open subsets of \mathfrak{X}_L . Therefore, Kashiwara's Theorem implies that the category of coherent $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ}$ -modules supported on Y can be canonically identified with the category of coherent \mathcal{D}_{X_L} -modules supported on Y . Lemma 3.3.4 implies that $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$ is supported on Y . The fact that \mathcal{M} is non-characteristic for Υ and $\mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{M} \cap \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \neq \emptyset$ implies that $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$ is non-zero \mathcal{D} -module on X_L .

Let \mathcal{N} be a simple, $(L(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic submodule of $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$. By Lemma 5.2.1, \mathcal{N} is isomorphic to $L \boxtimes \mathcal{N}'$ for some simple local system L on $Z(L)^\circ$ and $(L(\mathrm{GL}), q)$ -monodromic, L -cuspidal mirabolic module on $\mathbf{U}^L \times V$. Corollary 4.6.1 implies that L, Ω and q are as in the statement of Proposition 1.4.1. \square

5.3. In order to use the restriction functor to study the Harish-Chandra \mathcal{D} -module, we need to understand how it relates to taking invariants.

Proposition 5.3.1. *Let \mathcal{M} be a simple mirabolic module whose support is $\overline{\mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega)}$. The natural map*

$$\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}} \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ, \Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})^{N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)} \quad (5.3.2)$$

is an embedding.

Proof. Consider the standard diagram

$$\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \xrightarrow{j} \mathrm{SL} \times \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \xrightarrow{\pi} Z := \mathrm{SL} \times_{N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)} \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \xrightarrow{p} \mathfrak{X}.$$

where $p([g, x]) = g \cdot x$ and $j(v) = (e, v)$. The image of p is a (non-affine) open subset \mathfrak{X}° of \mathfrak{X} . Since \mathcal{M} is simple, $\mathrm{Supp} m = \mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{M}$ for all non-zero sections $m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})$. Therefore, since $\mathfrak{X}^\circ \cap \overline{\mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega)} \neq \emptyset$, the natural map $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^\circ, \mathcal{M})$ is an embedding (its kernel consists of all section with support in the complement of \mathfrak{X}°). Hence $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}} \hookrightarrow \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^\circ, \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}}$. Now take a non-zero section $m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^\circ, \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}}$. We wish to show that p^*m is a non-zero section of $\Gamma(Z, p^* \mathcal{M})$.

Although the map p is not finite, it is locally strongly étale, see Lemma 5.3.3 below. It follows that there exists an affine open, SL -saturated, covering $\{\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ\}_{i \in I}$ of \mathfrak{X}° such that $\{U_i = p^{-1}(\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ)\}_{i \in I}$ is an affine open, SL -saturated, covering of Z and $U_i \simeq U_i // \mathrm{SL} \times_{\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ // \mathrm{SL}} \mathfrak{X}_i^\circ$ for all i . The section m may be written $m = (m_1, \dots, m_k)$, where m_i is the image of m in $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ, \mathcal{M})$. Since each \mathfrak{X}_i° is open in \mathfrak{X} , either the restriction of \mathcal{M} to \mathfrak{X}_i° is simple or is zero. Either way, we may assume that m_i generates $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ}$ for all i . Hence $p^* \mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ} = \mathcal{D}_{U_i} \cdot p^* m_i$. The restriction of p to each U_i is a finite morphism. Therefore $\mathbb{C}[U_i]$ is a locally free $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ]$ -module and $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ} \neq 0$ implies that $p^* \mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}_i^\circ} \neq 0$. Hence $m_i \neq 0$ implies that $p^* m_i \neq 0$ and we have shown that p^*m is a non-zero section of $p^* \mathcal{M}$ (which actually locally generates the module).

Therefore, $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}}$ embeds inside $\Gamma(Z, p^* \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}}$. Since $\Upsilon = p \circ \pi \circ j$, Proposition 9.1.1 (ii) implies that $\Gamma(Z, p^* \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ, p^* \mathcal{M})^{N_{\text{SL}}(L)}$ as required. \square

A G -equivariant morphism $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between affine varieties X and Y is said to be *strongly étale* if the induced map $f' : X//G \rightarrow Y//G$ is étale and f' induces an isomorphism $X \simeq Y \times_{Y//G} X//G$ such that f corresponds to projection onto Y ; see [Lun]. By *locally strongly étale*, we mean that for each point x in Z , there exists an affine, SL -saturated open neighborhood of x in such that the restriction of p to this neighborhood is strongly étale.

Lemma 5.3.3. *The morphism $p : Z \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\circ := p(\mathfrak{X})$ is locally strongly étale.*

Proof. We begin by showing that p is quasi-finite. Let $(g_1, (x_1, v_1))$ and $(g_2, (x_2, v_2))$ be points of Z such that $(g_1 \cdot x_1, g_1(v_1)) = (g_2 \cdot x_2, g_2(v_2))$ in \mathfrak{X} . If the Jordan decomposition of x_i is $s_i u_i$ with s_i semi-simple, then $s_i \in L^\circ$ and $g_1 \cdot s_1 = g_2 \cdot s_2$. Thus, s_1 is conjugate in SL to s_2 . Since we only want to show the map is quasi-finite, using the fact that the intersection $\text{SL} \cdot s_1 \cap L$ consists of finitely many L -orbits, we may assume that $s_1 = s_2$. Thus, we are reduced to showing that number of cosets of $Z_{\text{SL}}(s_1) \cap N_{\text{SL}}(L)$ in $Z_{\text{SL}}(s_1)$ is finite. Since $s_1 \in L^\circ$, we actually have $Z_{\text{SL}}(s_1) \subset L$, hence $Z_{\text{SL}}(s_1) \cap N_{\text{SL}}(L) = Z_{\text{SL}}(s_1)$.

Since p surjects onto \mathfrak{X}° and is quasi-finite, it is proper. Therefore Zariski's main theorem implies that it is finite. The map p will be étale if its differential is everywhere surjective. It suffices to show that the differential of $q = p \circ \pi : \text{SL} \times \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ is surjective. If we identify g with left invariant vector fields on G , then for $g \in \text{SL}, l \in L_n^\circ$ and $v \in V$,

$$d_{(g,l,v)} q : (X, y, w) \mapsto (gyg^{-1} + g[X, l]g^{-1}, g(w) + X(v)).$$

This is surjective: one can check this at $g = e$.

Next we show that it is locally strongly étale. Since both domain and image of p are smooth varieties, [Lun, Lemme Fondamental] says that it suffices to check that, for each $x \in Z$ such that the orbit $\text{SL} \cdot x$ is closed, we have $p(\text{SL} \cdot x)$ is closed in \mathfrak{X} and $p|_{\text{SL} \cdot x}$ is injective. The closed orbits of SL in Z are all of the form $\text{SL} \cdot (1, z, 0)$, where $z \in L_n^\circ \cap \text{SL}^{ss}$ (here SL^{ss} is the set of all semi-simple elements in SL). Since the orbit of $(g \cdot z, 0)$ is closed in \mathfrak{X} for any $g \in \text{SL}$, $p(\text{SL} \cdot x)$ is closed in \mathfrak{X} . Now assume that $(g, n \cdot z, 0)$ is mapped to $(z, 0)$ under p . Then $(gn) \cdot z = z$ and hence $gn \in Z_{\text{SL}}(z)$. Since $z \in L_n^\circ$ this implies that $gn \in L$ and hence $(g, n \cdot z, 0) = (1, gn \cdot z, 0) = (1, z, 0)$. Thus $p|_{\text{SL} \cdot x}$ is injective. \square

6. THE FUNCTOR OF HAMILTONIAN REDUCTION

6.1. Recall that $H_\kappa^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})$ denotes the trigonometric Cherednik algebra of type SL , as defined in §11.1, and $U_\kappa = eH_\kappa^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})e$ is the corresponding spherical subalgebra. As in §11.1, by using the Dunkl embedding, we think of U_κ as subalgebra of the simple ring $U^{\text{reg}} = \mathcal{D}(T^{\text{reg}})^W$. The algebra U_κ has two obvious commutative subalgebras: the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[T]^W$ of W -invariant regular functions on T , and the subalgebra $(\text{Sym } \mathfrak{t})^W$.

The algebra U_κ is noetherian and we let $U_\kappa\text{-mod}$ denote the abelian category of *finitely generated* left U_κ -modules. In this paper, we will also consider the following full subcategories of the category $U_\kappa\text{-mod}$:

- Category $(U_\kappa : \mathbb{C}[T]^W)\text{-mod}$, whose objects are U_κ -modules which are finitely generated over the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[T]^W \subset U_\kappa$.
- Category $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa'}$ whose objects are finitely generated U_κ -modules, such that the action of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{t}]^W$ is locally finite.

The fact that the natural map $(T^*T)/W \rightarrow T/W \times \mathfrak{t}/W$ is a finite morphism implies that \mathcal{O}_κ is a full subcategory of $(U_\kappa : \mathbb{C}[T]^W)\text{-mod}$. As in (2.9), we also have a spectral decomposition, cf. [VV],

$$\mathcal{O}_\kappa = \bigoplus_{\Theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}} \mathcal{O}_\kappa \langle \Theta \rangle.$$

Recall from section 1 that $\mathfrak{g}_c = (\mu - c \text{Tr})(\mathfrak{gl})$, $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ and $\kappa = -c + 1$. We consider the left \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c$, resp. the right \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}$. According to [GG], the space $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c$ has the natural structure of a (weakly) GL-equivariant (\mathcal{D}, U_κ) -bimodule. Similarly, the space $\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}$ has the natural structure of a (weakly) GL-equivariant (U_κ, \mathcal{D}) -bimodule. One has an (infinite) direct sum decomposition

$$\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \text{Irr GL}} (\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{(\sigma)} \quad (6.1.1)$$

into GL-isotypic components. The left U_κ -action on $\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}$ commutes with the GL-action and $\text{gr}(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})$, the associated graded of $\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}$ with respect to the order filtration, is a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}]$ -module. Hence, a well-known result of Hilbert, [Kra, Zusatz 3.2], to be referred to as ‘*Hilbert’s Theorem*’ in the future, implies that each isotypic component of $\text{gr}(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})$ is a finitely generated module over the subalgebra of GL-invariants, that is,

$$\text{gr}[(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{(\sigma)}] = [\text{gr}(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})]^{(\sigma)}$$

is a finitely generated $\text{gr}[(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^G] = \text{gr } U_\kappa$ -module.

6.2. The functor of Hamiltonian reduction $\mathbb{H}_c : (\mathcal{D}, \text{GL}, q)\text{-mon} \rightarrow U_\kappa\text{-mod}$ is defined by

$$\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = \{m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M}) \mid \vec{u} \cdot m = c \text{Tr}(u)m, \forall u \in \mathfrak{gl}\}$$

Next, using the fact that the adjoint action of $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ on $\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}\mathfrak{g}_c$ and $\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}$ is locally finite, we introduce a pair of functors $U_\kappa\text{-mod} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \text{GL})\text{-mon}$ as follows

$$\begin{aligned} {}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(E) &:= \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}\mathfrak{g}_c \otimes_{U_\kappa} E, \\ \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E) &:= \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \text{Irr GL}} \text{Hom}_{U_\kappa}((\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{(\sigma)}, E). \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that the functor ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}$ is right exact and the functor \mathbb{H}^\dagger is left exact.

Lemma 6.2.1. (i) *The functor ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}$ is a left adjoint, resp. \mathbb{H}^\dagger is a right adjoint, of the functor \mathbb{H}_c . Each of the canonical adjunctions $\mathbb{H}_c \circ {}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(E) \rightarrow E$ and $E \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_c \circ \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ is an isomorphism.*

(ii) *For any $E \in U_\kappa\text{-mod}$, the module ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(E)$ has no quotient modules, resp. \mathbb{H}^\dagger has no submodules, annihilated by \mathbb{H}_c .*

Proof. For any (GL, q) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} , Proposition 2.1.2 implies that one has a canonical isomorphism $\mathcal{M}^{\mathfrak{g}_c} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{M}$. Therefore, for each $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{D}, \text{GL}, q)\text{-mon}$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{U_\kappa}(\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}), E) &= \text{Hom}_{U_\kappa}(\mathcal{M}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{M}, E) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{U_\kappa}(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D} \otimes_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{M}, E) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \text{Hom}_{U_\kappa}(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}, E)). \end{aligned}$$

Let $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{U_\kappa}(\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}, E)$ be a \mathcal{D} -module morphism. The GL-action on \mathcal{M} being locally finite, any element $m \in \mathcal{M}$ is contained in a *finite* sum of GL-isotypic components. Hence, $f(m)$ is also contained in a finite sum of GL-isotypic components. It follows that the

morphism f factors through a map $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \text{Irr GL}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}((\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{(\sigma)}, E)$. Thus, \mathbb{H}^\dagger is a right adjoint of \mathbb{H}_c . Furthermore, we clearly have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}_c(\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)) &= \left[\bigoplus_{\sigma \in \text{Irr GL}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}((\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{(\sigma)}, E) \right]^{\text{GL}} \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}((\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}, E) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}(\mathbb{U}_\kappa, E) = E. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the statements in (i) concerning the functor \mathbb{H}^\dagger .

Now, let \mathcal{M} be a module annihilated by \mathbb{H}_c . We get

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}(\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}), E) = 0.$$

We deduce that $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ can not have a submodule annihilated by \mathbb{H}_c . This proves (ii) for \mathbb{H}^\dagger .

The statements concerning the functor ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}$ are proved similarly. \square

Recall from (1.2.2) the Lagrangian subvariety \mathbb{M}_{nil} of $T^*\mathfrak{X}$. To state our next result, we need to introduce the category $(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}})\text{-mod}$, whose objects are coherent \mathcal{D} -modules \mathcal{M} such that $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}$. Any object $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}})\text{-mod}$ is a GL-monodromic, holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module. Such a module is a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module if and only if it has regular singularities. Thus, one has a strict inclusion $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q \subset (\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}})\text{-mod}$.

Proposition 6.2.2. *The functors $({}^\dagger \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H})$ induce the following pairs of adjoint functors*

$$(1) \quad (\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}})\text{-mod} \xrightleftharpoons[{}^\dagger \mathbb{H}]{\mathbb{H}_c} (\mathbb{U}_\kappa : \mathbb{C}[T]^W)\text{-mod} \quad (2) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle \xrightleftharpoons[{}^\dagger \mathbb{H}]{\mathbb{H}_c} \mathcal{O}_\kappa\langle\Theta\rangle, \quad \forall \Theta \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}.$$

Proof. For the left pair above, the result was proved in the course of the proof of [FG1], Proposition 4.6.2 (although part (ii) of that proposition, claiming that the functor ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}$ sends category $\mathcal{O}(A_{\kappa, \psi})$ to $\mathcal{C}_{\psi, c}$, is incorrect, as stated).

Recall next that the radial parts homomorphism $\mathfrak{R} : \mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_\kappa$ of Theorem 11.2.1 yields an algebra isomorphism $\mathfrak{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Sym } \mathfrak{t})^W$. This result, combined with Theorem 1.2.4, implies that the functor \mathbb{H}_c sends the category $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$ to category $\mathcal{O}_\kappa\langle\Theta\rangle$.

For each $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}^{(N)}$ be a *generalized Harish-Chandra* \mathcal{D} -module, where we quotient out by \mathfrak{Z}_λ^N instead of \mathfrak{Z}_λ . The module $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}^{(N)}$ has a finite filtration whose subquotients are quotients of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$. Thus, Corollary 2.8.4 implies that $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}^{(N)} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$, where Θ is the image of λ in $\mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}$. Since the adjoint action of $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ on $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ is semi-simple, $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}^{(N)}$ actually belongs to the full subcategory $\mathcal{C}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$ of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q\langle\Theta\rangle$. Let m_1, \dots, m_k be generators of $M \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$. Then ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(M)$ is generated by $1 \otimes m_1, \dots, 1 \otimes m_k$. For each i , arguing as in the proof of Corollary 2.8.4, one can find $\lambda_i \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ and $N \gg 0$ such that $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda_i, c}^{(N)} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{D} \cdot (1 \otimes m_i)$. Thus, ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(M)$ belongs to \mathcal{C}_q , since the latter category is closed under submodules and quotients. Moreover, if $M \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa\langle\Theta\rangle$, then the image of λ_i in $\mathfrak{t}^*/W_{\text{aff}}$ will equal Θ for all i . This proves the second statement. \square

Remark 6.2.3. It is straight-forward to see that, for $E \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$, the \mathfrak{Z} -action on $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ is also locally finite.

6.3. For any $E \in \mathbb{U}_\kappa\text{-mod}$, there is a canonical vector space embedding

$$\iota : E = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}(\mathbb{U}_\kappa, E) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa}((\mathcal{D}/\mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D})^{\text{triv}}, E) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E).$$

The map ι induces a \mathcal{D} -module morphism ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(E) = \mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}\mathfrak{g}_c \otimes_{\mathbb{U}_\kappa} E \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$. The latter morphism corresponds to the identity via the isomorphisms

$$\text{id} \in \text{Hom}(E, E) = \text{Hom}(E, \mathbb{H}_c(\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E))) = \text{Hom}({}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(E), \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)).$$

We put $E_{!*} := \text{Im}[\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)]$. Equivalently, $E_{!*}$ is the \mathcal{D} -submodule of $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ generated by the subspace $\iota(E)$.

It is clear from definitions that $\mathbb{H}_c(E_{!*}) = E$ and that the object $E_{!*}$ has neither quotient nor sub objects annihilated by \mathbb{H}_c . This implies the following

Corollary 6.3.1. *For any simple object $E \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$, one has*

- (i) *The mirabolic module $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ has a simple top.*
- (ii) *The top of $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ is $E_{!*}$ and $\mathbb{H}_c(E_{!*}) = E$.*

Proof. It was shown in [GG] that the functor \mathbb{H}_c is an exact, quotient functor. Hence, for E simple, the \mathcal{D} -module $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ has exactly one simple composition factor, call it \mathcal{M} , such that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = E$. Now, suppose $f : \mathbb{H}^\dagger(E) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{M}'$ is a nonzero morphism onto a simple module \mathcal{M}' . The morphism f gives, by adjunction, a nonzero morphism $E \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}')$. Hence, one must have $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}') \neq 0$. We see that, for any simple summand \mathcal{M}' , of the top of $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$, one has $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}') \neq 0$. Thus, there is exactly one such summand and that summand must be the module \mathcal{M} . \square

Let $\alpha : \mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the open, affine, embedding. Combining Lemma 6.2.1 with Proposition 1.4.2 gives:

Corollary 6.3.2. *Assume that $c \notin \text{Sing}_+$, and let $E \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$. Then*

- (i) *$\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ has no quotients supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$,*
- (ii) *$\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ has no submodules supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$; and*
- (iii) *$E_{!*}$ is the minimal extension $\alpha_{!*}(E_{!*}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}})$ of $E_{!*}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}}$.*

For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W$, let \mathfrak{m}_λ be the corresponding maximal ideal in $(\text{Sym } \mathfrak{t})^W \subset \mathcal{U}_\kappa$. Define $\mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda} = \mathcal{U}_\kappa / \mathcal{U}_\kappa \cdot \mathfrak{m}_\lambda$. Then, it follows from remark 11.2.4 that $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(\mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda}) = \mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}$ and thus $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}) = \mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda}$. Corollary 6.3.2 implies that, for $c \notin \text{Sing}_+$,

$$(\mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda})_{!*} = \alpha_{!*}[(\mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda})_{!*}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}}]$$

is the minimal extension of its restriction to the cyclic locus. This is not true in general of the Harish-Chandra module $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}$ because it will have quotients supported on the complement $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$ when $c \in \text{Sing}_-$. Thus, $(\mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda})_{!*}$ is “better behaved” than $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda,c}$. Note also that Proposition 1.4.2 implies that $(\mathcal{P}_{\kappa,\lambda})_{!*}$ has no submodule supported on the complement of $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}$.

6.4. We define an analogue of \mathbb{H}_c for the Levi subgroup L of SL by setting

$$\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = \{m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}_L, \mathcal{M}) \mid \vec{u} \cdot m = c \text{Tr}(u)m, \forall u \in \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})\},$$

where $\mathfrak{X}_L = L \times V$ and $\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{g}) = \text{Lie } L(\text{GL})$. Since we have an explicit description of the L -cuspidal mirabolic modules, we can determine which of them belong to the kernel of \mathbb{H}_c .

Proposition 6.4.1. *Let $c \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)$ the module defined in (4.4.1). If $c \notin \mathbb{Q}$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)) = 0$. Otherwise,*

- (i) *if $c \in \mathbb{Q}_{\leq 0}$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)) \neq 0$ if and only if $u = 0$ and $c - \frac{r}{m} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$.*
- (ii) *If $c \in \mathbb{Q}_{> 0}$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)) \neq 0$ if and only if $v = 0$ and $c + \frac{r}{m} \in \mathbb{Z}_{> 0}$.*

Proof. If we decompose the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})$ of $L(\text{GL})$ as $\mathfrak{gl}_m^{\oplus(u+v)} \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_1^{\oplus w}$ then the character $c \text{Tr}$ of \mathfrak{gl} restricts to the character $\frac{mc}{n} \text{Tr}$ on \mathfrak{gl}_m and $\frac{c}{n} \text{Tr}$ on \mathfrak{gl}_1 . Noting that there is a minus sign in the definition of χ_r given in [CEE, §9.8] that does not appear in our definition of θ as given in section 4.1, the result [CEE, Theorem 9.8] says that if r is coprime to n then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{L}_r \boxtimes \mathbb{C}[V])$ is nonzero if and only if $nc \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$ and $r \equiv -nc \pmod{n}$. Similarly, $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{L}_r \boxtimes \delta_V)$

is nonzero if and only if $-nc \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq n}$ and $r \equiv -nc \pmod n$. Therefore, if $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(r, u, v, w)) \neq 0$ then either $u = 0$ or $v = 0$.

If $v \neq 0$, and hence $\lambda^- = (0, \dots, 0)$, then we must have $-mc \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r \equiv -mc \pmod m$ i.e. $c = -\frac{r}{m} - a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$. In particular, $c \in \mathbb{Q}_{\leq 0}$. To show that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(r, 0, v, w)) \neq 0$ we need to check that

$$\mathbb{H}_c\left(\mathcal{E}_{\frac{r}{m}}\right) = \mathbb{H}_{-\frac{r}{m}-a}\left(\mathcal{E}_{\frac{r}{m}}\right) \neq 0.$$

Noting that $\frac{r}{m} \neq 0$ in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z} , the module $\mathcal{E}_{\frac{r}{m}}$ equals $\mathbb{C}[z, z^{-1}] \cdot z^{\frac{r}{m}}$. Since $\mu_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbf{1}) = -z\partial_z$, the nonzero section $z^{a+\frac{r}{n}}$ belongs to $\mathbb{H}_c\left(\mathcal{E}_{\frac{r}{m}}\right)$. On the other hand, if $u \neq 0$ we must have $c = \frac{r}{m} + a$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. This implies that $\lambda^+ = (1^u)$. \square

Recall from (4.5) that the T -cuspidal mirabolic modules on V are $\mathcal{M}(k) := \mathbb{C}[V_k] \boxtimes \delta_{V_{n-k}}$, for $k = 0, \dots, n-1$ and $\mathcal{M}(q) = j_{!*}\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$, where $j : T(\text{GL}) \hookrightarrow V$ is the embedding of the open $T(\text{GL})$ -orbit and $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$.

- Proposition 6.4.2.** (1) If $k \neq 0, n$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(k)) = 0$ for all c .
(2) If $k = 0$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(0)) \neq 0$ if and only if $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.
(3) If $k = n$ and $q \neq 1$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(q)) \neq 0$ if and only if $q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c)$. If $q = 1$ then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(q)) \neq 0$ if and only if $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$.

Proof. (1) We fix a basis x_1, \dots, x_n of V^* such that x_1, \dots, x_k is a basis of V_k and x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n a basis of V_{n-k} . Then

$$\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(k)) = \left\{ m \in \mathcal{M}(k) \mid (x_i\partial_i + c) \cdot m = 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}. \quad (6.4.3)$$

For $i \leq k$, there exists some $0 \neq m \in \mathcal{M}(k)$ with $(x_i\partial_i + c) \cdot m = 0$ if and only if $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. Similarly, for $i > k$, there exists some $0 \neq m \in \mathcal{M}(k)$ with $(x_i\partial_i + c) \cdot m = 0$ if and only if $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. Therefore $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}(k)) = 0$.

(2) This follows from (6.4.3), noting that $x_i\partial_i \cdot m = \epsilon m$ implies that $\epsilon \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ for $m \in \delta_V$.

(3) Let x_1, \dots, x_n be a basis of V such that $T(\text{GL}) = (x_i \neq 0, \forall i)$ and $T = V(x_1 \cdots x_n = 1)$. If $q = 1$ then $\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$ is the trivial local system on $T(\text{GL})$ and its minimal extension to V is just $\mathbb{C}[V]$. As in part (2), $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathbb{C}[V]) \neq 0$ if and only if $c \in n\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. If $q \neq 1$ then consider

$$\mathcal{M}'(q) = [\mathcal{D}_1/\mathcal{D}_1(x_1\partial_1 - c)] \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes [\mathcal{D}_n/\mathcal{D}_n(x_n\partial_n - c)],$$

where $\mathcal{D}_i = \mathbb{C}\langle x_i, \partial_i \rangle$. The module $\mathcal{M}'(q)$ is a simple \mathcal{D} -module whose restriction to \mathbf{T} is the quotient of $\mathcal{D}_{T(\text{GL})}$ by $x_i\partial_i - x_j\partial_j$ and $\text{eu}_V - nc$. This is precisely the local system $\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$. Hence $\mathcal{M}'(q) = j_{!*}\mathcal{O}_{T(\text{GL})}^q$. \square

6.5. The group $N_{\text{GL}}(L)$, the normalizer of L in G , is not connected. Therefore, for a $(N_{\text{GL}}(L), c)$ -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} on \mathfrak{X}_L , we define

$$\mathbb{H}_L(\mathcal{M}) := \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}_L, \mathcal{M})^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)} \subset \mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}).$$

Corollary 6.5.1. Let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$ be a simple mirabolic module whose support is $\overline{\mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega)}$.

- (1) The natural map $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_L(\Upsilon^*\mathcal{M})$ is an embedding.
(2) If $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ then there exists an L -cuspidal mirabolic module \mathcal{N} such that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{N}) \neq 0$.

Proof. We endow \mathcal{M} with the structure of a (GL, c) -monodromic module. Then,

$$\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\text{GL}} = \{m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}} \mid \vec{\mathbf{1}} \cdot m = c \text{Tr}(\mathbf{1})m\} = \mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}),$$

and similarly,

$$\mathbb{H}_L(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}) = \{m \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}_L, \Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})^{N_{\text{SL}}(L)} \mid \vec{1} \cdot m = c \text{Tr}(\mathbf{1})m\},$$

are independent of the choice of lift of \mathcal{M} to \mathcal{C}_c . Therefore the first claim follows from Proposition 5.3.1. As shown in Theorem 5.1.2, $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$ is a mirabolic \mathcal{D} -module (which, as in the proof of Proposition 1.4.1, we may think of $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$ as a \mathcal{D} -module on X_L , supported on $Z(L)^\circ \times \mathbf{U}^L \times V$). Since \mathbb{H}_c is a left exact functor, $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{K}) \neq 0$ implies that there is a simple submodule \mathcal{K}' of \mathcal{K} such that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{K}') \neq 0$. Thus, if $\mathbb{H}_L(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}) \subset \mathbb{H}_c(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})$ is nonzero, then there exist a simple submodule \mathcal{N}' of $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$ such that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{N}')$ is nonzero. As noted in the proof of Lemma 5.2.1, \mathcal{N}' is isomorphic to $\mathbf{L} \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$, where \mathcal{N} is an L -cuspidal mirabolic module. The fact that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{N}) \neq 0$ implies that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{N}) \neq 0$ too. \square

The above results allow us to prove Proposition 1.4.2.

Proof of Proposition 1.4.2. By Proposition 1.4.1, the support of \mathcal{M} is the closure of some relevant stratum $S = \mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), (m^u))$. Assume that $m \neq 1$, so that the associated Levi subgroup L is not a torus. If $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ then Corollary 6.5.1 implies that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{N}) \neq 0$ for some L -cuspidal mirabolic module on \mathfrak{X}_L . Proposition 6.4.1 implies that either $c = \frac{rn}{m} \in \text{Sing}_+$ and \mathcal{N} must be supported on $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm(0; v, w))$ (in which case, $S = \mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)$), or $c = -\frac{rn}{m} \in \text{Sing}_-$ and \mathcal{N} must be supported on $\mathfrak{X}_L(\lambda^\pm(u; 0, w))$ (in which case, $S = \mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$).

Similarly, if $m = 1$ then Proposition 6.4.2 implies that the support of \mathcal{M} must be the closure of $\mathfrak{X}(\emptyset, (1^n))$, which equals $\text{SL} \times \{0\}$ (recall that we have assumed in the statement of Proposition 1.4.2 that $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} \neq \mathfrak{X}$, so we disregard possibility (3) of Proposition 6.4.2). \square

6.6. Proof of Theorem 1.5.2 and Corollary 1.5.4. Let \mathcal{M} be a simple quotient of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$. Such a quotient must be generated by a global section \mathbf{m} such that $\mathfrak{g}_c \cdot \mathbf{m} = 0$. Hence $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$.

First we consider the case where \mathcal{M} is supported on the complement of $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}$. Then, Proposition 1.4.2 implies that either

- $c = \frac{r}{m} \in \text{Sing}_-$ and the support of \mathcal{M} is the closure of a stratum $\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)$, for some $v, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = vm + w$,
- $c = \frac{r}{m} \in \text{Sing}_+$ and the support of \mathcal{M} is the closure of a stratum $\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$, for some $u, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = um + w$.

Let \mathcal{U} be the enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{sl} and denote by $\tau : \mathcal{U}^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{U}$ the isomorphism defined by $\tau(x) = -x$ for $x \in \mathfrak{sl}$. Since $\mathcal{D}(\text{SL}) = \mathbb{C}[\text{SL}] \otimes \mathcal{U}$, τ extends to an isomorphism $\tau : \mathcal{D}(\text{SL})^{\text{op}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D}(\text{SL})$, $\tau(f \otimes u) = (1 \otimes \tau(u)) \cdot (f \otimes 1)$. Then τ restricts to an automorphism of \mathfrak{Z} . For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W$, write $\mathfrak{Z}_{\tau(\lambda)} := \tau(\mathfrak{Z}_\lambda)$. Under the Harish-Chandra homomorphism, τ corresponds to the map $W \cdot \lambda \mapsto W \cdot (-\lambda - 2\rho)$. By [FG2, Proposition 6.2.1], $\mathbb{D}(\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}) \simeq \mathcal{G}_{\tau(\lambda), -c+1}$ (the parameter c' of *loc. cit.* is related to our parameter c by $c = -\frac{c'}{n}$). Therefore, if $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ has a submodule supported on the closure of some stratum $\mathfrak{X}(\mu, \nu)$, then $\mathcal{G}_{\tau(\lambda), -c+1}$ will have a quotient supported on the closure of $\mathfrak{X}(\mu, \nu)$. Hence if \mathcal{N} is a simple submodule of $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, c}$ that is supported on the complement of $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}$ then either, in case (1), the support of \mathcal{N} must be the closure of a stratum $\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$, for some $u, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = um + w$ or, in case (2), the support of \mathcal{N} must be the closure of a stratum $\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)$, for some $v, w \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $n = vm + w$.

Corollary 1.5.4 now follows from the fact that $\mathfrak{X}(\mu, \nu)$ is contained in $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}$ if and only if $\nu = \emptyset$.

Remark 6.6.1. The \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, 0}$ has been studied earlier by Galina and Laurent [GL], in connection with Kirillov's conjecture, cf. [Ba]. In [GL], the authors claim that the \mathcal{D} -module $\mathcal{G}_{\lambda, 0}$ has no quotients supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}$. However, the argument on page 17 of [GL]

seems to have a serious gap. Specifically, the three options considered there do not exhaust all the possibilities since there may be other *relevant* strata, see definition 3.2.1, that need to be considered.

6.7. Finite generation of $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$. We expect, but can not prove, that $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ is a coherent \mathcal{D} -module, for any finitely generated U_κ -module E . However, in the rational situation, it is possible to show that $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(E)$ is a coherent \mathcal{D} -module for E in category \mathcal{O} .

Therefore, for the remainder of this section, let $\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{sl} \times V$, $\mathfrak{gl} = \mathfrak{gl}(V)$, and let $eu_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ denote Euler vector field along the factor \mathfrak{sl} . Let U_κ be the spherical subalgebra of the rational Cherednik algebra $H_\kappa(t, W)$. In the rational situation, \mathcal{O}_κ is the full subcategory of U_κ -mod consisting of all modules on which the action of $\mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W$ is locally nilpotent. The functor of Hamiltonian reduction, \mathbb{H} , and its left (resp. right) adjoint ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}$ (resp. \mathbb{H}^\dagger) are defined as in the trigonometric case.

Theorem 6.7.1. *For any M in \mathcal{O}_κ , the \mathcal{D} -module $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(M)$ is finitely generated. Hence, it is a mirabolic module.*

A coherent, GL-monodromic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{F} on \mathfrak{X} is said to be mirabolic if the action of $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{sl})_+^{\text{SL}} \subset \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{F})$ is locally nilpotent and the action of $eu_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{F})$ is locally finite. The category of all mirabolic modules is denoted $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. Proposition 2.1.2 implies that the action of \mathfrak{gl} on $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{F})$ is locally finite.

Lemma 6.7.2. *For any mirabolic module \mathcal{F} , any $(\mathfrak{gl}, eu_{\mathfrak{sl}})$ -isotypic component in \mathcal{F} is finite dimensional.*

Proof. Passing to the associated graded, we are reduced to showing that any $(\mathfrak{gl}, eu_{\mathfrak{sl}})$ -isotypic component of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]$ is finite dimensional. To see this, let $\mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{sl})$ be the zero fiber of the moment map $T^*\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{sl} \times \mathfrak{sl} \times V \times V^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}$. According to [GG, Proposition 8.2.1] one has an algebra isomorphism $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{sl})]^{\text{GL}} \cong \mathbb{C}[t \times t^*]^W$. The variety $\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})$ is a GL-stable closed subvariety of $\mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{sl})$. Furthermore, the proof in [GG, Proposition 8.2.1] shows that the restriction map $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}(\mathfrak{sl})] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]$ induces, via the isomorphism above, an algebra isomorphism

$$\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]^{\mathfrak{gl}} = \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]^{\text{GL}} = \mathbb{C}[t \times t^*]^W / \langle \mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W \rangle. \quad (6.7.3)$$

The grading on $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]^{\mathfrak{gl}}$ coming from the action of the element $eu_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ goes, under (6.7.3), to the grading on $\mathbb{C}[t \times t^*]^W / \langle \mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W \rangle$ by polynomial degree with respect the t -variable. It is clear that $\mathbb{C}[t \times t^*]^W / \langle \mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W \rangle$ is a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}[t]^W$ -module. Therefore, any homogeneous component of $\mathbb{C}[t \times t^*]^W / \langle \mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W \rangle$ is finite dimensional. It follows that any $eu_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ -isotypic component component of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]^{\mathfrak{gl}}$ is finite dimensional as well.

Further, Hilbert's Theorem implies that any \mathfrak{gl} -isotypic component of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]$ is a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]^{\mathfrak{gl}}$ -module. We conclude that any $eu_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ -isotypic component of an \mathfrak{gl} -isotypic component $\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{M}_{\text{nil}}(\mathfrak{sl})]$ is finite dimensional. \square

Remark 6.7.4. The $(\mathfrak{sl}, eu_{\mathfrak{sl}})$ -isotypic components of a mirabolic module \mathcal{F} are *not* in general finite dimensional.

Write $\mathcal{F} = \bigoplus_{(\lambda, \alpha)} \mathcal{F}_{(\lambda, \alpha)}$ for the $(\mathfrak{gl}, eu_{\mathfrak{sl}})$ -isotypic decomposition of a mirabolic module \mathcal{F} . We define the restricted dual of such an \mathcal{F} by

$$\mathcal{F}^* = \bigoplus_{(\lambda, \alpha)} \mathcal{F}_{(\lambda, \alpha)}^*.$$

It is clear that \mathcal{F}^* is a right \mathcal{D} -module. Furthermore, Lemma 6.7.2 implies that the functor $\mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{F}^*$ is exact and one has a canonical isomorphism $\mathcal{F} \simeq (\mathcal{F}^*)^*$.

Lemma 6.7.5. *For any mirabolic module \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{F}^* is a mirabolic module. In particular, it has finite length and hence is finitely generated over $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$.*

Proof. First, the adjoint action of $\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}(\mathfrak{gl})$ is trivial on the algebra $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{sl})^{\text{SL}}$ and the adjoint action of $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ on $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{sl})^{\text{SL}}$ induces the usual \mathbb{N} -grading on this algebra. Therefore, if $z \in \text{Sym}(\mathfrak{sl})^{\text{SL}}$ is homogeneous of degree k and $f \in \mathcal{F}_{(\lambda, \alpha)}$ then there is some $N \gg 0$ such that $z^N \cdot f \in \mathcal{F}_{(\lambda, \alpha + kN)}$ equals zero. Since the space $\mathcal{F}_{(\lambda, \alpha)}$ is finite dimensional, we may assume that N is independent of f . This implies that $z^N \cdot \mathcal{F}_{(\lambda, \alpha)}^* = 0$. Thus, the action of $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{sl})^{\text{SL}}$ on \mathcal{F} is locally nilpotent.

Since the action of the pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}})$ on \mathcal{F}^* is locally finite, with finite dimensional $(\mathfrak{g}, \text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}})$ -isotypic components, any submodule \mathcal{E} of \mathcal{F}^* also has this property. Thus, the restricted dual of \mathcal{E} makes sense and \mathcal{E}^* is a quotient of $(\mathcal{F}^*)^* \simeq \mathcal{F}$. Since \mathcal{F} is holonomic, it has finite length. This implies that \mathcal{F}^* has finite length (take a strictly ascending chain of \mathcal{D} -submodules $\mathcal{E}_1 \subset \mathcal{E}_2 \subset \dots$ of \mathcal{F}^* , then we get a chain of quotients $\dots \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_2^* \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1^*$ of \mathcal{F} ; the length of this chain is bounded by the length of \mathcal{F}). \square

Let eu_{κ} be the Euler element in U_{κ} . For any $M \in \mathcal{O}_{\kappa}$, let $M = \bigoplus_{\beta} M_{\beta}$ be the eu_{κ} generalized eigenspace decomposition. The eigenspaces M_{β} are finite dimensional. The standard duality functor on \mathcal{O}_{κ} can be defined in the following equivalent ways:

$$M^* := \bigoplus_{\beta} (M_{\beta})^* = (M^*)^{\text{nil}},$$

where $(M^*)^{\text{nil}}$ denotes the set of functionals in M^* that are locally nilpotent with respect to the (right) action of $\mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W$. To avoid the issues involved in making right U_{κ} -modules into left U_{κ} -modules (or right \mathcal{D} -modules into left \mathcal{D} -modules), we work with both left and right modules. So $\mathcal{O}_{\kappa}^{\text{op}}$ will be the category of finitely generated right U_{κ} -modules for which the action of $\mathbb{C}[t^*]_+^W$ is locally nilpotent and similarly for \mathcal{C}^{op} . Thus, by Lemma 6.7.5, we have contravariant equivalences $(-)^* : \mathcal{O}_{\kappa} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{\kappa}^{\text{op}}$ and $(-)^* : \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}^{\text{op}}$. Put $K_r = \mathfrak{g}_c \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X}) \setminus \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ and $K = \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X}) / \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X}) \mathfrak{g}_c$ so that ${}^{\dagger}\mathbb{H}(M) = K \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M$ and ${}^{\dagger}\mathbb{H}_r(N) = N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} K_r$.

Proposition 6.7.6. *There is an isomorphism of functors:*

$$\mathbb{H}^{\dagger} \circ (-)^* \simeq (-)^* \circ {}^{\dagger}\mathbb{H}_r : \mathcal{O}_{\kappa}^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}.$$

Proof. We begin with the following claim.

Claim 6.7.7. Let N be a $(\text{eu}_{\kappa}, \text{U}_{\kappa})$ -bimodule, finitely generated as a U_{κ} -module and locally finite with finite dimensional eigenspaces for the adjoint action of eu_{κ} . Let M be a finitely generated left U_{κ} -module that is locally finite with respect to eu_{κ} with finite dimensional eigenspaces. Then, as right $\mathbb{C}[\text{eu}_{\kappa}]$ -modules, $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_{\kappa}}(N, M^*) \simeq (N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M)^*$.

Proof. Naive adjunction says that

$$\eta : \text{Hom}_{\text{U}_{\kappa}}(N, M^*) \xrightarrow{\sim} (N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M)^*,$$

where $\eta(\phi)(n \otimes m) = \phi(n)(m)$. Since $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_{\kappa}}(N, M^*)$ is a subspace of $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_{\kappa}}(N, M^*)$ and $(N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M)^*$ a subspace of $(N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M)^*$, it suffices to show that η restricts to an isomorphism between these subspaces. Let I be the subspace of $N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} M$ such that $N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M = (N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} M) / I$. Then each $\eta(\phi)$ is a functional on $N \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} M$ vanishing on I . Let $N = \bigoplus_{\alpha} N_{\alpha}$ be the $\text{ad}(\text{eu}_{\kappa})$ -decomposition of N . We choose $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$ such that N is generated as a right U_{κ} -module by $N' = N_{\alpha_1} \oplus \dots \oplus N_{\alpha_l}$. The fact that $\eta(\phi)$ vanishes on I implies that $\eta(\phi) \in (N \otimes_{\text{U}_{\kappa}} M)^*$ iff $\eta(\phi)|_{N' \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} M_{\beta}} = 0$ for all but finitely many β . But this holds iff $\phi(N') \subset M^*$ i.e. iff $\phi \in \text{Hom}_{\text{U}_{\kappa}}(N, M^*)$. \square

As in the proof of the claim, for any $M \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa^{\text{op}}$, we have

$$\eta : \text{Hom}_{\text{U}_\kappa}(K, M^*) \xrightarrow{\sim} (K \otimes_{\text{U}_\kappa} M)^*.$$

Furthermore, $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_\kappa}(K, M^*)$ is clearly a subspace in $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_\kappa}(K, M^*)$. Therefore, $\mathbb{H}^\dagger(M^*)$ is a subspace of $(K \otimes_{\text{U}_\kappa} M)^*$. As a right U_κ -module, $K = \bigoplus_\sigma K^{(\sigma)}$, where the decomposition is into G -isotypic components. Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 6.7.2, each $K^{(\sigma)}$ is a $(\text{eu}_\kappa, \text{U}_\kappa)$ -bimodule, finitely generated as a U_κ -module, and locally finite with finite dimensional eigenspaces for the adjoint action of eu_κ . Therefore, the proposition follows from the claim, since it is clear that η restricts to an isomorphism

$$\eta : \bigoplus_\sigma \text{Hom}_{\text{U}_\kappa}(K^{(\sigma)}, M^*) \xrightarrow{\sim} \bigoplus_\sigma (K^{(\sigma)} \otimes_{\text{U}_\kappa} M)^*. \quad \square$$

There is also another proof of Proposition 6.7.6, using the uniqueness of adjunctions.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})$ and $\text{Ind } \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be the category of (not necessarily finitely generated) \mathcal{D} -modules F such the action of $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{sl})_+^{\text{SL}}$ on F is locally nilpotent and the action of both $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ and \mathfrak{g} on F is locally finite with the eigenspaces $F_{\lambda, \alpha}$ finite dimensional. Similarly, let $\text{Ind } \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ be the category of all (not necessarily finitely generated) U_κ -modules such that the action of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{t}^*]_+$ is locally nilpotent and the action of eu_κ is locally finite with finite dimensional generalized eigenspaces. We also have the opposite categories $\text{Ind } \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{op}}$ and $\text{Ind } \mathcal{O}_\kappa^{\text{op}}$.

Then, the restricted dualities $(-)^* : \text{Ind } \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ind } \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{op}}$ and $(-)^* : \text{Ind } \mathcal{O}_\kappa \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ind } \mathcal{O}_\kappa^{\text{op}}$ are well-defined. Moreover, the functors \mathbb{H} and ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}, {}^\dagger \mathbb{H}_r$ are also well-defined in this setting. The same is true of $\mathbb{H}^\dagger : \text{Ind } \mathcal{O}_\kappa \rightarrow \text{Ind } \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$. To see this, it suffices to show that the $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ -generalized eigenspaces of $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_\kappa}(K_r^{(\sigma)}, E)$ are finite dimensional for all $E \in \text{Ind } \mathcal{O}_\kappa$. The left U_κ -module $K_r^{(\sigma)}$ is finitely generated, therefore we fix a finite dimensional, $\text{ad}(\text{eu})$ -stable subspace K_0 such that $\text{U}_\kappa \cdot K_0 = K_r^{(\sigma)}$. Then, restriction defines an embedding $\text{Hom}_{\text{U}_\kappa}(K_r^{(\sigma)}, E) \hookrightarrow K_0^* \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} E$. Since K_0 is finite dimensional, it is clear that the $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ -generalized weight spaces in $K_0^* \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} E$ are finite dimensional.

Now, the proposition follows from the fact that both $(-)^* \circ {}^\dagger \mathbb{H}_r \circ (-)^*$ and \mathbb{H}^\dagger are right adjoints to \mathbb{H} . \square

Theorem 6.7.1 follows from Lemma 6.7.5 and Proposition 6.7.6

7. HAMILTONIAN REDUCTION AND SHIFT FUNCTORS

7.1. Recall from section 1.3 that the character \det defines a GL -equivariant structure on the trivial line bundle over $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ by $g \cdot (x, t) = (g \cdot x, \det(g)^{-1}t)$ for all $x \in T^*\mathfrak{X}, g \in \text{GL}$ and $t \in \mathbb{C}$. The set of stable points with respect to this line bundle is

$$(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss},+} = \{(g, Y, i, j) \in \text{SL} \times \mathfrak{sl} \times V \times V^* \mid \mathbb{C}\langle g, Y \rangle \cdot i = V\}, \quad (7.1.1)$$

and the set of points that are stable with respect to the inverse \det^{-1} equals

$$(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss},-} = \{(g, Y, i, j) \in \text{SL} \times \mathfrak{sl} \times V \times V^* \mid j \cdot \mathbb{C}\langle g, Y \rangle = V^*\}.$$

In both cases, a point is stable if and only if it is semi-stable. By definition, the complement $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst}, \pm}$ is the unstable locus.

Let $\mu : T^*\mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}^*$ be the moment map for the action of GL on $T^*\mathfrak{X}$.

Lemma 7.1.2. *For any module $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ the following holds:*

- (i) *If $c \leq 0$ and $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ then $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss},+} \neq \emptyset$.*
- (ii) *If $c > 0$ and $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ then $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss},-} \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. If $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ then there is some simple sub-quotient \mathcal{M}' of \mathcal{M} such that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}') \neq 0$. Therefore we may assume that \mathcal{M} is simple. Clearly $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$ implies that $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$. Thus, by simplicity, we may in fact assume that $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$.

(i) By Proposition 1.4.2, \mathcal{M} must be supported on the closure of $\mathfrak{X}((m^v, 1^w), \emptyset)$ and hence the closure of the conormal to this stratum is contained in $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$. It follows from [Mc, Lemma 4.2.3] that the $T_{\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \mu)}^* \mathfrak{X} \subseteq (T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss}, +}$ if and only if $\mu = \emptyset$. Hence, the set $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss}, +}$ is nonempty.

(ii) By Proposition 1.4.2, \mathcal{M} must be supported on the closure of $\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$. If (g, Y, i, j) is a point of $\mu^{-1}(0) \cap (T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss}, -}$ then [GG, Lemma 2.1.3] says that $i = 0$. Arguing again as in [Mc, Lemma 4.2.3], one sees that if the intersection $(T_{\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \mu)}^* \mathfrak{X}) \cap (T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss}, -}$ is nonempty, then $\lambda = \emptyset$. Therefore, if $w > 0$, the conormal to $\mathfrak{X}((1^w), (m^u))$ is contained in the unstable locus, and we need some more information about $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ to conclude that $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{ss}, -} \neq \emptyset$. Let L be the block diagonal Levi subgroup of SL consisting of u blocks of size m and w blocks of size one. Then, Propositions 4.4.2 and 6.4.1 imply that the simple subquotients of $\text{Red}_L^{\text{SL}}(\mathcal{M})$ are of the form $\text{L} \boxtimes \mathcal{M}(r, u, 0, w)$ for some simple local system L on $Z(L)^\circ$ and r coprime to m . Recall that

$$\mathcal{M}(r, u, 0, w) = \left[\boxtimes_{i=1}^w \mathcal{E}_{\frac{r}{m}} \right] \boxtimes [(\mathcal{L}_r \boxtimes \delta_{V_m})^{\boxtimes u}].$$

Since $\frac{r}{m} \neq 0$ in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z} , the characteristic variety of $\mathcal{E}_{\frac{r}{m}}$ equals $(x = 0) \cup (y = 0)$ in $T^*\mathbb{C}$. Therefore, the closure of the conormal to $\mathfrak{X}_{L'}(\emptyset, (m^u, 1^w))$ in $T^* \mathfrak{X}_{L'}$ is a component of $\text{SS}(\text{L} \boxtimes \mathcal{M}(r, u, 0, w))$. This implies that it must also be a component of $\text{Red}_L^{\text{SL}}(\mathcal{M})$. Since Υ is non-characteristic for \mathcal{M} , this implies that the closure of the conormal to $\mathfrak{X}(\emptyset, (m^u, 1^w))$ in $T^* \mathfrak{X}$ is a component of $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$, as required. \square

Remark 7.1.3. The statements of Lemma 7.1.2 are false if the inequalities are removed. If we take $c = -\frac{r}{n} - k < 0$, where $(r, n) = 1$, and let \mathcal{M} be the unique cuspidal mirabolic module whose support equals $\mathbf{U} \times V$, then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$. However, the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} is $\overline{T_{\mathfrak{X}((n), \emptyset)}^* \mathfrak{X}}$, which is contained in $(T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{us}, -}$. Similarly, if we take $c = \frac{r}{n} + k > 0$ and let \mathcal{N} be the unique cuspidal mirabolic module whose support equals $\mathbf{U} \times \{0\}$, then $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{N}) \neq 0$. The characteristic variety of \mathcal{N} is $\overline{T_{\mathfrak{X}(\emptyset, (n))}^* \mathfrak{X}}$, which is contained in $(T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{us}, +}$.

7.2. For each $c \in \mathbb{C}$, there exists a sheaf of twisted differential operators $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}, c}$ on $\mathbb{P} := \mathbb{P}(V)$. In order to agree with our conventions on G -monodromic modules, (2.2.3), we parameterize these twisted differential operators so that, for each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(m)$ is a $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}, -\frac{m}{n}}$ -module. This implies that the Euler vector field $\text{eu}_V = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \partial_i$ acts as the scalar $-nc$ on the global sections $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{M})$ of any $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}, c}$ -module \mathcal{M} .

Set $X := \text{SL} \times \mathbb{P}(V) = \text{SL} \times \mathbb{P}$ and let \mathcal{D}_c be the sheaf of twisted differential operators on X (the twist entirely in the \mathbb{P} direction). Recall that we have defined $V^\circ = V \setminus \{0\}$. Put $\tilde{X} := \text{SL} \times V^\circ$. We have a natural diagram $\mathfrak{X} \xleftarrow{j} \tilde{X} \xrightarrow{p} X$. Let $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \text{GL}, q)\text{-mod}_0$ be the full subcategory of $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \text{GL}, q)\text{-mod}$ whose objects have support contained in the subset $\text{SL} \times \{0\} \subset \text{SL} \times V$.

Let Γ be the center of the group SL . Thus, Γ is a cyclic group of order n , with generator $\zeta := \exp(-\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}{n}) \cdot \text{id} \in \text{SL}$. The group Γ acts trivially on \mathbb{P} and it also acts trivially on SL by conjugation. Thus, the action of Γ on an SL -equivariant \mathcal{D}_c -module commutes with the \mathcal{D}_c -action. This gives a morphism of the group Γ into the automorphism group of the identity functor of the category $(\mathcal{D}_c, \text{SL})\text{-mod}$. Therefore, this category decomposes into a direct sum

of subcategories

$$(\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{SL})\text{-mod} = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}} (\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{SL}; \zeta^k)\text{-mod},$$

where the subcategory $(\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{SL}; \zeta^k)\text{-mod}$ consists of \mathcal{D}_c -modules M such that ζ acts on M via multiplication by $\exp(-\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}k}{n})$. Notice that $(\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{SL}; \zeta^0)\text{-mod} = (\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{PSL})\text{-mod}$, where $\mathrm{PSL} = \mathrm{PSL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is the projective special linear group.

Proposition 7.2.1. *The assignment $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \ker(\mathrm{eu}_V + nc; p \cdot j^* \mathcal{M})$ gives an exact functor*

$$F_c : (\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, G, c)\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{SL})\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}}.$$

Furthermore, this functor kills the subcategory $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mod}_0^{\mathrm{hol}}$ and induces an equivalence

$$(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}} / (\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mod}_0^{\mathrm{hol}} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{PSL})\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}}.$$

Proof. Recall that we have set $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SL} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$. Let $a : \mathrm{GL} \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, resp. $\tilde{a} : \mathbf{G} \times \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$, be the action map for GL , resp. for \mathbf{G} , and write $\rho : \mathbf{G} \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}$ for the quotient map. The kernel of ρ is denoted $\tilde{\Gamma}$, a cyclic group of order n generated by $(\zeta, \exp(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}{n}))$. Then, the fact that $\tilde{a} = a \circ \rho$ and $\rho^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{GL}}^c \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}^c$ implies that every (GL, c) -monodromic module on \mathfrak{X} is a (\mathbf{G}, c) -monodromic, such that the action of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is trivial. Conversely, let \mathcal{M} be a (\mathbf{G}, c) -monodromic module such that the action of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ on \mathcal{M} is trivial. By definition, we are given an isomorphism $\phi : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}^c \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{a}^* \mathcal{M}$ satisfying the cocycle condition. Then, one can check that the isomorphism

$$(\rho \cdot \phi)^{\tilde{\Gamma}} : (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{G}}^c \boxtimes \mathcal{M})^{\tilde{\Gamma}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{GL}}^c \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} a^* \mathcal{M} = (\tilde{a}^* \mathcal{M})^{\tilde{\Gamma}}$$

satisfies the cocycle condition too. These rules define an equivalence between the category of (GL, χ) -monodromic modules on \mathfrak{X} and (\mathbf{G}, χ) -monodromic modules on \mathfrak{X} such that the action of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ is trivial. The latter category will be denoted $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathbf{G}, \tilde{\Gamma}, c)\text{-mod}$. Then, j^* is an exact functor $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathbf{G}, \tilde{\Gamma}, c)\text{-mod} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}, \mathbf{G}, \tilde{\Gamma}, c)\text{-mod}$, whose kernel is $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathbf{G}, \tilde{\Gamma}, c)\text{-mod}_0$. In order for j^* to be essentially surjective, we restrict to holonomic \mathcal{D} -module. Then, given $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}, \mathbf{G}, \tilde{\Gamma}, c)\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}}$, $\mathcal{H}^0(j_* \mathcal{M}) \in (\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathbf{G}, \tilde{\Gamma}, c)\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}}$ and $j^* \mathcal{H}^0(j_* \mathcal{M}) \simeq \mathcal{M}$, implying that j^* is essentially surjective.

Since the action of SL and \mathbb{C}^\times on $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ commute, the pull-back functor $p^* : (\mathcal{D}_c, \mathrm{SL})\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}, \mathbf{G}, c)\text{-mod}^{\mathrm{hol}}$ is an equivalence with quasi-inverse $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \ker(\mathrm{eu}_V + nc; p \cdot \mathcal{M}) = (p \cdot \mathcal{M})^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$. If the action of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ on \mathcal{M} is trivial then Γ acts trivially on $(p \cdot \mathcal{M})^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ too. \square

Observe that the image of $1 \in \mathfrak{gl}$ under the quantum moment map $\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}$ is $-\mathrm{eu}_V$. Therefore, given a GL -monodromic $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -module \mathcal{M} and m a section of $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})$, we have $\mathrm{eu}_V \cdot m = -ncm$ if and only if $\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}(1) \cdot m = c \mathrm{Tr}(1)m$. This justifies our unusual parameterization of twisted differential operators on $\mathbb{P}(V)$.

From now on we assume that c is admissible, cf. Definition 1.3.2. This assumption on c ensures, thanks to the Beilinson-Bernstein localization theorem, that the functor $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}, -)$, of global sections, provides an equivalence between the categories of sheaves of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}, c}$ and of $\Gamma(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{P}, c})$ -modules, respectively. Admissibility also implies, [GGS, Lemma 6.2], that

$$\mathcal{D}_c(X) = \Gamma(X, (p \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}} / p \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathrm{eu}_{\mathfrak{X}} + nc))^{\mathbb{C}^\times} = (\mathcal{D} / \mathcal{D}(\mathrm{eu}_{\mathfrak{X}} + cn))^{\mathbb{C}^\times}.$$

Therefore, for any \mathcal{D} -module M , the vector space

$$\ker(\mathrm{eu}_{\mathfrak{X}} + nc; M) := \{m \in M \mid \mathrm{eu}_{\mathfrak{X}}(m) = -nc \cdot m\}$$

has a natural $\mathcal{D}_c(X)$ -module structure. In this case, we also have an equivalence between \mathcal{D}_c -modules and $\mathcal{D}_c(X)$ -modules. Thus, below we will freely switch between the setting of sheaves of \mathcal{D}_c -modules and that of $\mathcal{D}_c(X)$ -modules, whichever is more convenient.

A regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_c -module $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{D}_c, \text{PSL})\text{-mod}$ will be called “mirabolic” if $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ is contained in $(\text{SL} \times \mathcal{N}) \times T^*\mathbb{P}$, where \mathcal{N} is the nilpotent cone in \mathfrak{sl} . Let \mathcal{C}_c be the full subcategory of $(\mathcal{D}_c, \text{PSL})\text{-mod}$ formed by all mirabolic \mathcal{D}_c -modules. The reader may notice that we have now used \mathcal{C}_c to denote both the category of (GL, c) -monodromic, mirabolic modules on \mathfrak{X} and the category of mirabolic modules on X . If it is not clear from the context which of these two categories is being referred to, we will write $\mathcal{C}_c(\mathfrak{X})$ to denote the former and $\mathcal{C}_c(X)$ the latter. Further, let $\mathcal{C}_c(\mathfrak{X})_0 = \mathcal{C}_c(\mathfrak{X}) \cap (\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \text{GL}, c)\text{-mod}_0$ be the category of mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules supported on the subset $\text{SL} \times \{0\} \subset \text{SL} \times V$. Then, the equivalence of Proposition 7.2.1 induces an equivalence

$$\mathcal{C}_c(\mathfrak{X})/\mathcal{C}_c(\mathfrak{X})_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_c(X). \quad (7.2.2)$$

The functor of Hamiltonian reduction $\mathbb{H} : \mathcal{C}_c(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ is defined to be $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}) = \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}}$. Proposition 7.2.1 implies that

$$\mathbb{H}_c = \mathbb{H} \circ F_c, \quad \text{whenever } c \text{ is admissible.} \quad (7.2.3)$$

7.3. For $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathcal{O}(m)$ be the pull-back of the standard line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(m)$ under the projection $G \times \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}$. Tensoring by $\mathcal{O}(nm)$ defines an equivalence $\mathcal{C}_c \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}_{c-m}, \mathcal{M} \mapsto \mathcal{M}(nm)$. Define

$${}_{c-m}\mathcal{D}_c = [p_* \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{X}} / p_* \mathcal{D}_{\tilde{X}}(\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{X}} + cn)]^{(nm)},$$

where, for a \mathbb{C}^\times -equivariant, quasi-coherent sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$ -modules \mathcal{M} , $(p_* \mathcal{M})^{(i)}$ is defined to be the sheaf of all sections m such that $\lambda \cdot m = \lambda^i m$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. By [GGs, Lemma 2.2], ${}_{c-m}\mathcal{D}_c$ is a $(\mathcal{D}_{c-m}, \mathcal{D}_c)$ -bimodule (we remark that the “ d ” of *loc. cit.* equals our parameter “ c ”).

Lemma 7.3.1 ([GGs], Lemma 6.7 (1)). *Assume that c is admissible. For each positive integer m and $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$, we have*

$$\mathcal{M}(nm) = {}_{c-m}\mathcal{D}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c} \mathcal{M}$$

In section §11 below (see Corollary 11.1.2), we will introduce natural $(\mathcal{U}_\kappa, \mathcal{U}_{\kappa+1})$, resp. $(\mathcal{U}_{\kappa+1}, \mathcal{U}_\kappa)$ -bimodules ${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+1}$, resp. ${}_{\kappa+1} Q_\kappa$, for all $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$. We then define inductively

$${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+m} = ({}_\kappa P_{\kappa+1}) \cdot ({}_{\kappa+1} P_{\kappa+m}), \quad {}_{\kappa+m} Q_\kappa = ({}_{\kappa+m} Q_{\kappa+m-1}) \cdot ({}_{\kappa+1} Q_\kappa),$$

where the multiplication is defined inside \mathcal{U}^{reg} , making ${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+m}$, resp. ${}_{\kappa+m} Q_\kappa$, into a $(\mathcal{U}_\kappa, \mathcal{U}_{\kappa+m})$, resp. $(\mathcal{U}_{\kappa+m}, \mathcal{U}_\kappa)$ -bimodule. Define the shift functor $\mathbb{S} : \mathcal{U}_\kappa\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_{\kappa+1}\text{-mod}$ by

$$\mathbb{S}(M) = {}_{\kappa+1} Q_\kappa \otimes_{\mathcal{U}} M.$$

Theorem 11.1.3 implies that \mathbb{S} that provides, for any κ such that both κ and $\kappa + 1$ are good, an equivalence $\mathbb{S} : \mathcal{O}_\kappa \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{\kappa+1}$. Recall that $\kappa = -c + 1$. We will use the following version of [GGs, §6.4]:

Proposition 7.3.2. *Assume that c is admissible.*

- (i) *For any $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$ there is a canonical morphism $\psi_c : \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n))$.*
- (ii) *Let $M \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ and $\mathcal{M} := {}^\dagger \mathbb{H}(M)$. Then, the morphism $\psi_c : \mathbb{S}(M) = \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n))$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.3.1, one has: $\mathcal{M}(n) = {}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c} \mathcal{M}$. Taking SL -invariants, we obtain a natural map

$$f : ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}} \otimes_{(\mathcal{D}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}}} \mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{SL}} \longrightarrow ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c} \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}}.$$

We claim that the map f descends to $[({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}} / ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}}] \otimes_{(\mathcal{D}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}}} \mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{SL}}$, a quotient space. To see this, let $(-)_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ denote the functor of \mathfrak{sl} -coinvariants, cf. §6.1. The natural projection

$$h : ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c} \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}} \longrightarrow ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c} \mathcal{M})_{\mathfrak{sl}}^{\mathrm{SL}}$$

is an isomorphism since the \mathfrak{sl} -action involved is locally finite. Note that we have an equality $({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}} = (\mathfrak{gl}_{c-1}({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c))^{\mathrm{SL}}$ and that the composite map $h \circ f$ clearly kills the subspace $(\mathfrak{gl}_{c-1}({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c))^{\mathrm{SL}} \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c^{\mathrm{SL}}} \mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{SL}}$. Hence, the map f kills this subspace as well, and our claim follows.

We conclude that the map f descends to a well defined map

$$\psi_c : ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c / {}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}} \otimes_{(\mathcal{D}_c / \mathcal{D}_c \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}}} \mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{SL}} \longrightarrow ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_c} \mathcal{M})^{\mathrm{SL}}.$$

Further, we have $(\mathcal{D}_c / \mathcal{D}_c \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}} = \mathrm{U}_\kappa$ and also ${}_{\kappa+1}\mathbf{Q}_\kappa = ({}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c / {}_{c-1}\mathcal{D}_c \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\mathrm{SL}}$, see part (ii) of [GGS, Lemma 6.7]. Thus, the map ψ_c takes the following form

$$\psi_c : \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) = {}_{\kappa+1}\mathbf{Q}_\kappa \otimes_{\mathrm{U}_\kappa} \mathcal{M}^{\mathrm{SL}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n)).$$

This proves (i). The statement of part (ii) is [GGS, Theorem 6.5]. \square

7.4. Recall that we defined two notions of stability in section 7.1, one with respect to \det and the other with respect to \det^{-1} . By analogy with the description of $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+}$ given in (7.1.1), we say that a point of T^*X is *semi-stable* if it is contained in

$$(T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}} := \{(g, Y, \ell, j) \in \mathrm{SL} \times \mathfrak{sl} \times T^*\mathbb{P} \mid \mathbb{C}\langle g, Y \rangle \cdot \ell = V\}.$$

The set of unstable points in X is denoted $(T^*X)^{\mathrm{unst}}$. For each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ we denote by $\mathcal{O}(m)$ the line bundle on T^*X obtained by pulling back $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(m)$ along the projection $T^*X \rightarrow X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}$.

Lemma 7.4.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a SL -equivariant, coherent \mathcal{O}_{T^*X} -module. Then, $\mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{F} \cap (T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\Gamma(T^*X, \mathcal{O}(mn) \otimes \mathcal{F})^{\mathrm{SL}} \neq 0$ for $m \gg 0$.*

Proof. Let $Y = \mu_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{-1}(0) \subset T^*\mathfrak{X}$, where $\mu_{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ is the moment map for the Hamiltonian \mathbb{C}^\times -action on $T^*\mathfrak{X}$. Recall that $\mathbf{G} = \mathrm{SL} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$. Let $\det : \mathbb{C}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ be the character $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^n$ and denote by the same symbol the corresponding character of \mathbf{G} . Then $Y^{\mathrm{ss}, \mathbf{G}} \subseteq Y^{\mathrm{ss}, \mathbb{C}^\times}$, where stability is with respect to \det . The group \mathbb{C}^\times acts freely on $Y^{\mathrm{ss}, \mathbb{C}^\times}$ and the quotient space is T^*X . Therefore, in the notation of [GGS, Proposition 7.4], there exists a coherent, \mathbf{G} -equivariant sheaf \mathcal{G} on Y such that

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{F} \left(\bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{G})^{(\mathbb{C}^\times, \det^{-m})} \right) = \mathbb{F} \left(\bigoplus_{m \geq 0} \Gamma(T^*X, \mathcal{O}(nm) \otimes \mathcal{F}) \right).$$

Thus, for $m \gg 0$, we have $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{G})^{(\mathbb{C}^\times, \det^{-m})} = \Gamma(T^*X, \mathcal{O}(nm) \otimes \mathcal{F})$ and hence

$$\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{G})^{(\mathbf{G}, \det^{-m})} = \Gamma(T^*X, \mathcal{O}(nm) \otimes \mathcal{F})^{\mathrm{SL}}.$$

By [GGS, Proposition 7.4 (2)], $\Gamma(Y, \mathcal{G})^{(\mathbf{G}, \det^{-m})} \neq 0$ for $m \gg 0$ if and only if $\mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{G} \cap Y^{\mathrm{ss}, \mathbf{G}} \neq \emptyset$. Since $(T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}}$ is just the image of $Y^{\mathrm{ss}, \mathbf{G}}$ in T^*X , and the coherent sheaf on $Y^{\mathrm{ss}, \mathbf{G}} / \mathbf{G}$ corresponding by descent to \mathcal{G} is also the sheaf corresponding by descent to \mathcal{F} , we conclude that $\mathrm{Supp} \mathcal{F} \cap (T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}} \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $\Gamma(T^*X, \mathcal{O}(m) \otimes \mathcal{F})^{\mathrm{SL}} \neq 0$ for $m \gg 0$. \square

Lemma 7.4.2. *Given $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$, there exists an integer $\ell(\mathcal{M}) \gg 0$ such that, for all $k \geq \ell(\mathcal{M})$ one has*

- (i) *The canonical morphism $\psi_{c-k} : \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn))) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}((k+1)n))$ is surjective.*
- (ii) *The set $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ contains semistable points if and only if $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)) \neq 0$.*

Proof. Let $A^0 = \mathbb{C}[T \times \mathfrak{t}^*]^W$ be the invariants, resp. $A^1 \subset \mathbb{C}[T \times \mathfrak{t}^*]$ the sign-isotypic component, of the diagonal W -action. For each $k \geq 1$, we let $A^k \subset \mathbb{C}[T \oplus \mathfrak{t}^*]$ be the \mathbb{C} -linear span of the set of elements of the form $a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot \dots \cdot a_k$, for $a_i \in A^1$. Thus, $\hat{A} := \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} A^k$ is a commutative, graded algebra.

Since \mathcal{M} is a regular holonomic, SL -equivariant \mathcal{D} -module on T^*X , we may choose, by [KK, Corollary 5.1.11], a good, SL -stable filtration on \mathcal{M} such that the annihilator in \mathcal{O}_{T^*X} of the associated graded sheaf is a reduced ideal. This gives a good, reduced filtration on $\mathcal{M}(kn)$ for each $k \geq 0$. Let $\text{gr}(\mathcal{M}(kn))$ denote the associated graded space. Then, we have

$$(\text{gr} \mathcal{M}(kn))^{\text{SL}} = \text{gr}(\mathcal{M}(kn)^{\text{SL}}),$$

and, if $\mu_X : T^*X \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}^*$ is the moment map, then $\text{gr} \mathcal{M}(kn)$ is supported on $\mu_X^{-1}(0)$ and, the filtration being reduced, it is in fact a coherent $\mathcal{O}_{\mu_X^{-1}(0)}$ -module. If $Y = \mu_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{-1}(0)$ as in the proof of Lemma 7.4.1 and $p : Y^{\text{ss}, \mathbb{C}^\times} \rightarrow T^*X$ the quotient map, then the closure of $p^{-1}(\mu_X^{-1}(0))$ in $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ is contained in $\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)$ since the action of $\text{SL} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ on $T^*\mathfrak{X}$ factors through the action of GL . Thus, the direct sum $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} (\text{gr} \mathcal{M}(kn))$ is a finitely generated module for the graded algebra $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{C}[\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)]^{(\mathbb{C}^\times, \det^{-k})}$. Since SL is reductive, Hilbert's Theorem implies that the space $\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} (\text{gr} \mathcal{M}(kn))^{\text{SL}}$ is a finitely generated module for the algebra

$$\left(\bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{C}[\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)]^{(\mathbb{C}^\times, \det^{-k})} \right)^{\text{SL}} = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathbb{C}[\mu_{\mathfrak{X}}^{-1}(0)]^{(G, \det^{-k})} \simeq \hat{A},$$

where the isomorphism of the right hand side is given by [GG, Proposition A2]. It follows, since the algebra \hat{A} is generated over A^0 by its degree one component A^1 , that for all $k \gg 0$, one has an equality $(\text{gr} \mathcal{M}((k+1)n))^{\text{SL}} = A^1 \cdot (\text{gr} \mathcal{M}(kn))^{\text{SL}}$.

One has an isomorphism $\text{gr}_{\kappa+1} \mathbf{Q}_\kappa = A$, see [GGS, Theorem 5.3] and also [GS1, Lemma 6.9(2)]. We deduce that the map $\text{gr}_{\kappa+1} \mathbf{Q}_\kappa \otimes \text{gr}(\mathcal{M}(kn))^{\text{SL}} \rightarrow \text{gr}(\mathcal{M}((k+1)n))^{\text{SL}}$ is surjective. This implies that the map $\text{gr}_{\kappa+1} \mathbf{Q}_\kappa \otimes (\mathcal{M}(kn))^{\text{SL}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}((k+1)n))^{\text{SL}}$ is surjective, proving (i).

To prove (ii), we apply Lemma 7.4.1 to $\text{gr} \mathcal{M}$, a coherent sheaf on T^*X . Specifically, Lemma 7.4.1 says that the set $\text{Supp}(\text{gr} \mathcal{M}) = \text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ contains semistable points if and only if $\Gamma(T^*\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}(nk) \otimes \text{gr} \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}} \neq 0$ for all sufficiently large positive integers k . The latter holds if and only if $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{O}(nk) \otimes \mathcal{M})^{\text{SL}} \neq 0$. \square

7.5. The following is an analogue of Theorem 1.3.3 for mirabolic \mathcal{D} -modules on X .

Theorem 7.5.1. *Assume $c \in \mathbb{C}$ is admissible and let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$. Then, $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset (T^*X)^{\text{unst}}$ if and only if $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$.*

Proof. The functor \mathbb{H} being exact, it suffices to prove the result for simple modules. Thus, let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$ be a simple module. If the set $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ does not contain semistable points then $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$ by the previous lemma.

So, assume that the set $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ contains semistable points. We choose and fix an integer $\ell = \ell(\mathcal{M})$ as in the statement of Lemma 7.4.2. For any $k \geq \ell$, by part (ii) of the lemma we have that $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn))$ is a (nonzero) simple object. Furthermore, writing $M_\ell := \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(\ell n))$, we deduce from part (i) of Lemma 7.4.2 that the canonical map $\psi^{k-\ell} : \mathbb{S}^{k-\ell}(M_\ell) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn))$

is surjective for any $k \geq \ell$. Note that the object $\mathbb{S}^{k-\ell}(M_\ell)$ is simple since the functor $\mathbb{S}^{k-\ell}$ is an equivalence. It follows that the above map $\psi^{k-\ell}$ is in fact an isomorphism. Thus, from Lemma 6.3.1, we conclude that $\mathcal{M}(kn) = [\mathbb{S}^{k-\ell}(M_\ell)]_{1*}$ is the simple top of the object ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{S}^{k-\ell}(M_\ell))$.

Observe next that the functor \mathbb{S}^ℓ is also an equivalence. It follows that there is a unique simple object $M \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ such that one has $M_\ell = \mathbb{S}^\ell(M)$. Then, using Proposition 7.3.2, we find

$$\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)) = \mathbb{S}^{k-\ell}(M_\ell) = \mathbb{S}^k(M) = \mathbb{H}({}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)), \quad k \geq \ell.$$

We consider the following composition

$$u : {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn))) \longrightarrow {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}({}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn))) \longrightarrow {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn),$$

where the first map is obtained by applying ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(-)$ to the composite isomorphism above and the second map is the canonical adjunction. Note that, the morphism $\mathbb{H}(u)$ induced by u is, by construction, the identity map on $\mathbb{S}^k(M)$. Let $\mathcal{M}' = M_{1*}$ be the simple top of ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)$. Hence, $\mathcal{M}'(kn)$ is the simple top of ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)$. Note that since $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}') = M \neq 0$, the set $\text{SS}(\mathcal{M}')$ contains semistable points, by Lemma 7.1.2. Therefore, for $k \gg 0$ by Lemma 7.4.2(ii) one has $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}'(kn)) \neq 0$. Thus, we choose (as we may) $k \geq \ell$ such that $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}'(kn)) \neq 0$. Recall that the object $\mathbb{H}({}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)) = \mathbb{S}^k(M)$ is simple. Therefore, the \mathcal{D} -module ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)$ contains a single composition factor that has a nonzero Hamiltonian reduction. But, $\mathcal{M}'(kn)$ is a simple quotient of ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)$ that has this property. Thus, we deduce that $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}'(kn)) = \mathbb{H}({}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)) = \mathbb{S}^k(M)$.

To complete the proof, we consider a diagram

$$\mathcal{M}(kn) \xleftarrow{pr} {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn))) \xrightarrow{u} {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn) \xrightarrow{pr'} \mathcal{M}'(kn),$$

where the map pr , resp. pr' , is the projection of ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)))$, resp. ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)$, onto its simple top. Our construction implies that $\ker(pr)$ is the largest submodule of ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)))$ annihilated by the functor \mathbb{H} , resp. $\ker(pr')$ is the largest submodule of ${}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn)$ annihilated by the functor \mathbb{H} . It follows that the morphism u in the above diagram maps $\ker(pr)$ into $\ker(pr')$. Hence, the morphism descends to a map

$$\bar{u} : \mathcal{M}(kn) \cong {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn))) / \ker(pr) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}'(kn) \cong {}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn) / \ker(pr').$$

Note that the induced map $\mathbb{H}(\bar{u}) : \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}'(kn))$ may be identified with the composite isomorphism $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)) = \mathbb{S}^k(M) = \mathbb{H}({}^\dagger\mathbb{H}(M)(kn))$. In particular, $\mathbb{H}(\bar{u})$ is a nonzero map. We conclude that \bar{u} is a nonzero map between two simple objects. Thus, this map is an isomorphism. It follows that $\mathcal{M} \cong \mathcal{M}'$.

We deduce that $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}') = \mathbb{H}(M_{1*}) = M \neq 0$. Furthermore, we obtain a chain of isomorphisms $\mathbb{S}^\ell(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) = \mathbb{S}^\ell(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}')) = \mathbb{S}^\ell(M) = \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(\ell n))$. Using this and the fact that \mathbb{S} is an equivalence, one deduces by induction on i that the canonical morphism $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-i}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(in))$ must be an isomorphism for any $i = 0, 1, \dots, \ell - 1$. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 7.5.2. Theorem 1.3.3 can also be deduced, in the rational case, from results of McGerty and Nevins as follows. First of all, it is known that \mathcal{U}_κ has finite global dimension when c is admissible. Therefore, by [McN1], \mathbb{H}_c induces a derived equivalence between $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_q / \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_q^{\text{unst},+}$, the quotient of $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_q$ by the localizing subcategory of modules with singular support in $\mathfrak{X}^{\text{unst},+}$, and category \mathcal{O}_c . As shown in [McN2, Section 8], the derived equivalence is induced from the exact functor \mathbb{H}_c when c is admissible. Hence \mathbb{H}_c gives an abelian equivalence $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_q / \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_q^{\text{unst},+} \simeq$

\mathcal{O}_c when c is admissible. Presumably, a calculation similar to that of [McN2, Section 8] can also be done in the trigonometric case too.

Remark 7.5.3. One can ask if a result similar to Theorem 1.3.3 holds for the negative stability condition. In order to prove such a result, one must consider $c \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$, and in particular values of c which are not admissible. The arguments used in the proof of Theorem 1.3.3 are not applicable because of the failure of localization for \mathcal{D} -modules on $\mathrm{SL} \times \mathbb{P}(V)$. However, Lemma 7.1.2 implies: if $c > 0$ then $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{unst},-}$ implies that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = 0$.

7.6. Proof of Theorem 1.3.3. As in the proof of Theorem 7.5.1, we may assume that $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_q$ is simple. Hence \mathcal{M} belongs to the subcategory \mathcal{C}_q . We lift \mathcal{M} to \mathcal{C}_c . Clearly the characteristic variety of this lift is independent of any choice and, as shown in the proof of Corollary 6.5.1, so too is $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$. If $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{C}_c)_0$ then Proposition 1.4.1 implies that the support of \mathcal{M} is the closure of $\mathfrak{X}(\emptyset, (m^u))$ for some $n = um$, hence $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subset (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{unst},+}$. Then Proposition 1.4.2, together with our assumption that c is admissible, implies that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) = 0$. Therefore we may assume that $F_c(\mathcal{M})$, the image of \mathcal{M} in $\mathcal{C}_c/(\mathcal{C}_c)_0 \simeq \mathcal{C}_c$ is nonzero. By Theorem 7.5.1 and equation (7.2.3) it suffices to show that

$$\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+} \neq \emptyset \iff \mathrm{SS}(F_c(\mathcal{M})) \cap (T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}} \neq \emptyset.$$

The fact that $\mathrm{SS}(F_c(\mathcal{M})) \cap (T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}} \neq \emptyset$ implies that $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+} \neq \emptyset$ follows from the fact that $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+} \subset T^*\tilde{X}$ and $\mathrm{SS}(F_c(\mathcal{M})) = (T_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^*\tilde{X} \cap \mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}))/\mathbb{C}^\times$.

On the other hand, if $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \cap (T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+} \neq \emptyset$ then, as noted in the proof of Lemma 7.1.2, we can find some relevant stratum $\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \emptyset)$ such that the conormal $T_{\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \emptyset)}^*\mathfrak{X}$ to this stratum has non-empty intersection with $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+}$; in fact, the conormal is contained in $(T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\mathrm{ss},+}$. The intersection $T_{\mathfrak{X}(\lambda, \emptyset)}^*\mathfrak{X} \cap T_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^*\tilde{X}$ is dense in $T_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^*\tilde{X}$. Thus, $\mathrm{SS}(F_d(\mathcal{M})) \cap (T^*X)^{\mathrm{ss}} \neq \emptyset$ as required. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3.5. We are going to show that the canonical morphism $\psi_c : \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n))$ is an isomorphism for any $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$. The functors \mathbb{S} , \mathbb{H} , and also the twist functor $(-)(n)$, all being exact, it suffices to prove the result for simple mirabolic modules. Thus, let $\mathcal{M} \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_c$ be a simple module.

Assume first that the set $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ does not contain semistable points. Since $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}(n)) = \mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})$, we deduce from Lemma 7.1.2 that $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$ and $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n)) = 0$. Therefore, the map ψ_c is, in this case, a map between two zero vector spaces and we are done.

Assume now that the set $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ contains semistable points. Since $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}(kn)) = \mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})$, we deduce that $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(kn)) \neq 0$, by Theorem 1.3.3. Thus, $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})$ and $\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n))$ are nonzero simple objects. Therefore, to complete the proof it suffices to show that the canonical map $\psi_c : \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n))$ is nonzero.

Choose an integer $\ell = \ell(\mathcal{M})$ as in Lemma 7.4.2 and use the notation of the proof of Theorem 1.3.3. In particular, by definition, we have $\mathbb{S}^\ell(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}')) = M_\ell = \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(\ell n))$. Furthermore, we have shown in the course of the proof that, in fact, one has an isomorphism $\mathcal{M}' \cong \mathcal{M}$. Therefore, we get an isomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{S}^\ell(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(\ell n))$. On the other hand, going through the construction of the isomorphism $\mathcal{M}' \cong \mathcal{M}$, one sees that the map ϕ may be

factored as a composition of the following chain of maps

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{S}^\ell(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M})) &= \mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}(\mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}))) \xrightarrow{\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}(\psi_c)} \mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n))) = \mathbb{S}^{\ell-2}(\mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(n)))) \\ &\xrightarrow{\mathbb{S}^{\ell-2}(\psi_{c-1})} \mathbb{S}^{\ell-2}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(2n))) = \mathbb{S}^{\ell-3}(\mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(3n)))) \\ &\xrightarrow{\mathbb{S}^{\ell-3}(\psi_{c-2})} \dots \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}(\mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(\ell-1)n)) \xrightarrow{\psi_{d-(\ell-1)}} \mathbb{H}(\mathcal{M}(\ell n)). \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that $\mathbb{S}^{\ell-1}(\psi_c)$, the first map in the chain, is nonzero. Hence, the map ψ_c is itself nonzero, and we are done. \square

7.7. The KZ-functor. Let $\varpi : \mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{SL} \times V \rightarrow \mathrm{SL} \rightarrow \mathrm{SL} // \mathrm{Ad} \mathrm{SL} \xrightarrow{\sim} T/W$ be a composition of the first projection, the adjoint quotient morphism, and the Chevalley isomorphism. We have $\varpi^{-1}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W) = \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ and the map ϖ restricts to a GL-torsor $\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}} \rightarrow T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W$. Thus, there is a short exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathrm{GL}) \rightarrow \pi_1(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}) \rightarrow \pi_1(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W) \rightarrow 1, \quad (7.7.1)$$

of fundamental groups. A construction given in [BFG, Section 4.4] produces (although it was not explicitly stated in *loc. cit.* in this way), for each $c \in \mathbb{C}$, a flat connection on the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}$ such that the monodromy action of the canonical generator of the group $\pi_1(\mathrm{GL}) = \mathbb{Z}$ is given by multiplication by $q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c)$. The connection gives the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}$ the structure of a (GL, q) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module, to be denoted $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}^c$. It follows that the functor $\mathcal{M} \mapsto [\varpi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}^{-c} \otimes \mathcal{M})]^G$ gives an equivalence of the categories of (GL, q) -monodromic $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}$ -modules and $\mathcal{D}_{T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W}$ -modules, respectively. Observe further that we have

$$\Gamma(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W, [\varpi_*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}^{-c} \otimes \mathcal{M})]^{\mathrm{GL}}) = \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}, \mathcal{M})^{\mathfrak{g}_c}.$$

The variety T^{reg}/W being affine, we conclude that the assignment $\mathcal{M} \mapsto \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}, \mathcal{M})^{\mathfrak{g}_c}$ gives an equivalence of the categories of (GL, q) -monodromic $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}}$ -modules and $\mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W)$ -modules, respectively.

Next, let δ denote the Weyl denominator, cf. the Appendix, so $\delta^2 \in \mathbb{C}[T]^W$. There is a natural isomorphism $U_\kappa \left[\frac{1}{\delta^2} \right] \simeq \mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W)$. Hence, for any U_κ -module M one can view $M|_{T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W} := M \left[\frac{1}{\delta^2} \right]$, a localization of M , as a $\mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W)$ -module.

Thus, associated with a mirabolic module $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$, there are a pair of $\mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W)$ -modules defined as follows

$$H_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) := (\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}))|_{T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W} = (\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M})^{\mathfrak{g}_c})|_{T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W} \quad \text{and} \quad H(\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{loc}}) := \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}, \mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}})^{\mathfrak{g}_c}.$$

This gives a pair of exact functors $\mathcal{C}_q \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W)\text{-mod}$. Furthermore, there is a canonical morphism $H_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{loc}})$.

Proposition 7.7.2. *Assume that c is admissible. Then, for any $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$, the canonical morphism $H_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{loc}})$ is an isomorphism.*

Proof. Both functors are exact. Therefore, by induction on length it suffices to prove the isomorphism of the proposition when $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$ is simple. If \mathcal{M} is supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ then $H(\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{loc}}) = 0$ and we must show that $H_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$. This is equivalent to showing that \mathcal{M} is supported on $\mathfrak{X} \setminus \pi^{-1}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W)$. The relevant strata contained in the locally closed set $\pi^{-1}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}/W) \setminus \mathfrak{X}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ are precisely those of the form $\mathfrak{X}(1^m, 1^{n-m})$ with $m < n$. Since c is assumed to be admissible (and in particular not in \mathbb{Z}) Proposition 1.4.1 says that \mathcal{M} cannot be supported on the closure of any of the strata $\mathfrak{X}(1^m, 1^{n-m})$. Hence $H_{\mathrm{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$.

Therefore, we are left with showing that if $\text{Supp } \mathcal{M} = \mathfrak{X}$, then $H_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H(\mathcal{M}_{\text{loc}})$. Since \mathcal{M} is assumed to be simple, $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}}$ is a simple local system and \mathbb{H}_c , being a quotient functor, sends $\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}}$ to a simple local system on T^{reg}/W . Similarly, $\mathcal{M} \mapsto H_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{H}_c(-)|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W}$ is also a quotient functor, sending simple modules to simple modules. Hence it suffices to show that the map $H_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{M}_{\text{loc}})$ is non-zero. Theorem 1.3.3 says that $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$ is non-zero. The simplicity of \mathcal{M} implies that any non-zero section of $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$ is supported on the whole of T/W , hence $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$ embeds in $H_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{M})$. By the same argument, $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$ embeds in $H(\mathcal{M}_{\text{loc}})$. Then the map $H_{\text{loc}}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow H(\mathcal{M}_{\text{loc}})$ is just the localization of the identity on $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})$. As we have explained, $\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$, hence, the localized map is nonzero. \square

Next, write $\text{DR}(\mathcal{F})$ for the local system associated with a lisse \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{F} . For any $M \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$, the $\mathcal{D}(T^{\text{reg}}/W)$ -module $M|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W}$ gives a local system $\text{DR}(M|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W})$, on T^{reg}/W . Let $H_q^{\text{aff}}(W)$ denote the affine Hecke algebra of type A at parameter $q = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}c)$. The algebra $H_q^{\text{aff}}(W)$ is a quotient of the group algebra of the fundamental group $\pi_1(T^{\text{reg}}/W)$. It is shown in [VV, Theorem 4.1 (ii)] that for M as above the monodromy action of $\pi_1(T^{\text{reg}}/W)$ on $\text{DR}(M|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W})$ factors through $H_q^{\text{aff}}(\mathfrak{S}_n)$. Thus, $M \mapsto \text{DR}(M|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W})$ gives a functor $\text{KZ}_\kappa : \mathcal{O}_\kappa \rightarrow H_q^{\text{aff}}(W)\text{-mod}$, the trigonometric KZ-functor.

On the other hand, the discussion preceeding Proposition 7.7.2 shows that, for any $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$, the monodromy action of $\pi_1(\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}})$ on $\text{DR}(\mathcal{O}^{-c}) \otimes \text{DR}(\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}})$ factors through $\pi_1(T^{\text{reg}}/W)$, cf. (7.7.1). Then, Proposition 7.7.2 yields the following result

Corollary 7.7.3. *Assume that c is admissible and let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_q$. Then, the monodromy representations of $\pi_1(T^{\text{reg}}/W)$ on $\text{DR}(\mathcal{O}^{-c}) \otimes \text{DR}(\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}})$ is isomorphic to $\text{KZ}_\kappa(\mathbb{H}_c(\mathcal{M})|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W})$; in particular, the $\pi_1(T^{\text{reg}}/W)$ -action on $\text{DR}(\mathcal{O}^{-c}) \otimes \text{DR}(\mathcal{M}|_{\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}})$ factors through the affine Hecke algebra.*

8. SPECIALIZATION FOR CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS

In this section, we define a Verdier type specialization functor on category \mathcal{O} for the (sheaf of) Cherednik algebras introduced by Etingof [E].

8.1. Specialization. Let X be a smooth variety and $Y \hookrightarrow X$ a smooth, locally closed subvariety. We write $\rho : N_{X/Y} \rightarrow Y$ for the normal bundle to Y in X and \mathcal{I} for the sheaf of ideals in \mathcal{O}_X defining Y . There is a canonical graded algebra isomorphism $\rho_* \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}} \cong \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{I}^k / \mathcal{I}^{k+1}$.

One defines an ascending \mathbb{Z} -filtration on \mathcal{D}_X , to be called the Y -filtration, by setting

$$V_k^Y \mathcal{D}_X = \{D \in \mathcal{D}_X \mid D(\mathcal{I}^r) \subset \mathcal{I}^{r-k}, \forall r \in \mathbb{Z}\}, \quad (8.1.1)$$

where $\mathcal{I}^r = \mathcal{O}_X$ for $r \leq 0$. It is known [Ka1] that $\text{gr}^Y \mathcal{D}_X := \text{gr}_{V^Y} \mathcal{D}_X$, the associated graded of \mathcal{D}_X with respect to the Y -filtration, is a sheaf of algebras on Y isomorphic to $\rho_* \mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}$. The \mathbb{C}^\times -action on $N_{X/Y}$ defines an Euler vector field eu on $\mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}}$. Locally on X , we can (and will) choose a lift $\theta \in V_0^Y \mathcal{D}_X$ of the Euler vector field eu on $\mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}}$.

An ascending filtration \mathcal{M}_k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, on a coherent \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} is said to be a Y -good filtration if each \mathcal{M}_k is a coherent $V_0^Y \mathcal{D}_X$ -module and the following standard conditions hold

$$(V_k^Y \mathcal{D}_X) \cdot \mathcal{M}_l \subset \mathcal{M}_{k+l}, \quad (V_k^Y \mathcal{D}_X) \cdot \mathcal{M}_l = \mathcal{M}_{k+l}, \quad \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{M}_k = \mathcal{M},$$

where the second equality holds for any fixed $k \geq 0$ and all $l \gg l(k) > 0$, resp. for any fixed $k \leq 0$ and all $l \ll l(k) < 0$. For an Y -good filtration \mathcal{M}_k , $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the associated graded $\text{gr } \mathcal{M}$ acquires the natural structure of a coherent $\rho_* \mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}$ -module.

Remark 8.1.2. The Y -filtration on \mathcal{D}_X , considered as a left \mathcal{D}_X -module, is a Y -good filtration.

Let $C := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 \leq \Re(z) < 1\}$, a set of coset representatives of \mathbb{Z} in \mathbb{C} .
Kashiwara [Ka1] proved the following

Proposition 8.1.3. *Let \mathcal{M} be a coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module. Assume that, locally on X , there exists a coherent $V_0^Y \mathcal{D}_X$ -submodule \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{M} and non-zero polynomial d such that*

- (i) $d(\theta) \cdot \mathcal{F} \subset (V_{-1}^Y \mathcal{D}_X) \cdot \mathcal{F}$,
- (ii) $\mathcal{D}_X \cdot \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{M}$.

Then, there is a unique (globally defined) Y -good filtration $V_\bullet^Y \mathcal{M}$ on \mathcal{M} and a non-zero polynomial b with $b^{-1}(0) \subset C$ such that $b(\text{eu} + k) \cdot (V_k^Y \mathcal{M} / V_{k-1}^Y \mathcal{M}) = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

A coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} is said to be *specializable at Y* if the conclusions of the above proposition hold for \mathcal{M} . In this case, we refer to the filtration $V_\bullet^Y \mathcal{M}$ as the Y -filtration on \mathcal{M} and write $\text{gr}^Y \mathcal{M}$ for the associated graded $\rho_* \mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}$ -module. We let $\Psi_{X/Y}(\mathcal{M})$ denote the $\mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}$ -module such that $\rho_* \Psi_{X/Y}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{gr}^Y \mathcal{M}$. Property (ii) of Proposition 8.1.3 ensures that $\Psi_{X/Y}(\mathcal{M})$ is a \mathbb{C}^* -monodromic $\mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}$ -module.

A deep result of Kashiwara and Kawai [KK2] reads

Theorem 8.1.4. *Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module with regular singularities. Then, \mathcal{M} is specializable along any smooth subvariety $Y \subset X$ and, moreover, $\Psi_{X/Y}(\mathcal{M})$ is a holonomic $\mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}$ -module with regular singularities.*

It follows from the theorem that $\Psi_{X/Y}$ yields an exact functor, the *specialization functor*, from the category of regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules on X , to the category of regular holonomic, \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on $N_{X/Y}$.

8.2. Specialization for Cherednik algebras. We begin by recalling the definition of sheaves of Cherednik algebras as given in [E].

Let X be a smooth, connected, quasi-projective variety and $W \subset \text{Aut}(X)$ a finite group. Given $x \in X$ we write W_x for the isotropy group of x in W . The group W is said to act on X as a *pseudo-reflection group* if, for every $x \in X$, the group W_x acts on $T_x X$ as a pseudo-reflection group. From now on we assume that W acts on X as a pseudo-reflection group. By the Chevalley-Shephard-Todd Theorem, this implies that X/W is smooth and $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_X$ is a locally free $\mathcal{O}_{X/W}$ -module of rank $|W|$, where π is the quotient map.

Let $\mathcal{S}(X, W)$ denote the set of pairs (w, Z) , where $w \in W$ and Z is a connected component of X^w of codimension one. The group W acts on the set $\mathcal{S}(X, W)$ by

$$g \cdot (Z, w) = (g(Z), gwg^{-1})$$

and we fix a W -equivariant function $\kappa : \mathcal{S}(X, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

On any sufficiently small affine, W -stable, open subset U of X , the closed subvarieties $Z \cap U$, for $(w, Z) \in \mathcal{S}(X, W)$, are defined by the vanishing of a function f_Z say. The *Dunkl-Opdam operator* associated to a vector field $v \in \Gamma(U, \Theta_X)$ is the rational section

$$D_v = \partial_v + \sum_{(Z, w) \in \mathcal{S}} \frac{2\kappa(Z, w)}{1 - \lambda_{Z, w}} \cdot \frac{v(f_Z)}{f_Z} (w - 1) \quad (8.2.1)$$

of $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{D}_X \rtimes W)$, where $\lambda_{Z, w}$ is the eigenvalue of w on each fiber of the conormal of Z in X . On U , the Cherednik algebra $H_\kappa(U, W)$ is the affine \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}[U])$ generated by $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{O}_X \rtimes W)$ and all Dunkl-Opdam operators. The algebras $H_\kappa(U, W)$ glue to form the *sheaf of Cherednik algebras* $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ on X/W .

8.3. We fix a subgroup $W' \subset W$ such that the set $X' := \{x \in X \mid W_x = W'\}$ is nonempty. Let Y be a connected component of X' . Thus, Y is a smooth, locally closed subset of X . Let $W_Y := \{w \in W \mid w(Y) = Y\}$. The group W_Y contains W' as a normal subgroup.

The normal bundle $\rho : N_{X/Y} \rightarrow Y$ is a W_Y -equivariant vector bundle on Y , equipped with a linear W' -action on the fibers. If a point $v \in N_{X/Y}$ is fixed by an element $w \in W_Y$ then so is the point $\rho(v)$. It follows that any element $w \in W_Y \setminus W'$ acts on $N_{X/Y}$ without fixed points. Further, for any $w \in W'$, the fixed point set $N_{X/Y}^w$ is a vector sub-bundle of the normal bundle on Y . We deduce that the group W_Y acts on $N_{X/Y}$ by pseudo-reflections.

For any pair (w, C') , where $w \in W'$ and C' is a codimension one component of $N_{X/Y}^w$, there is a unique connected component C of X^w such that $Y \subset C$ and the normal bundle to Y in C equals $N_{X/Y}^w$. The assignment $(w, C') \mapsto (w, C)$ yields a canonical injective map $\mathcal{S}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y) = \mathcal{S}(N_{X/Y}, W') \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}(X, W)$. Moreover, since each $w \in W'$ acts linearly on the fibers of $N_{X/Y}$ and trivially on Y , the space $N_{X/Y}^w$ is connected and hence the projection map $\mathcal{S}(N_{X/Y}, W') \rightarrow W'$ is also an embedding.

Given a W -invariant function $\kappa : \mathcal{S}(X, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, one obtains via the above injection, a W_Y -invariant function $\kappa' : \mathcal{S}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Associated with the W_Y -action on the variety $N_{X/Y}$ and the function κ' , one has the sheaf of Cherednik algebras on $N_{X/Y}/W_Y$. The morphism $\bar{\rho} : N_{X/Y}/W_Y \rightarrow Y/W_Y$ being affine, we will abuse the notation and also write $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$ for the direct image of the sheaf of Cherednik algebras on $N_{X/Y}/W_Y$ via $\bar{\rho}$. Thus, we view $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$ as a sheaf of algebras on Y/W_Y .

Following [BE], we write $\text{Fun}_{W_Y}(W, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))$ for the sheaf on Y/W_Y consisting of all W_Y -equivariant functions $f : W \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$, where W_Y acts on $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$ by conjugation and W_Y acts on the group W by multiplication on the left. Then the sheaf $\text{Fun}_{W_Y}(W, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))$ is a right $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$ -module and hence a left module for

$$Z(W, W_Y, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)) := \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)}(\text{Fun}_{W_Y}(W, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))).$$

The sheaf $Z(W, W_Y, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))$ is Morita equivalent to $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$.

8.4. Let X° be the set of points $x \in X$ such that the group W_x is conjugate (in W) to a subgroup of W' . The set X° is a W -stable Zariski open subset of X . We write WY for the W -saturation of the set Y . The set WY is a W -stable closed subvariety of X° . Furthermore, WY is a disjoint union of the subvarieties $w(Y)$ where w runs over a set of coset representatives of W/W_Y in W . Therefore, the image of WY in X°/W equals Y/W_Y . We have a commutative diagram of natural maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} N_{X/Y} & \xrightarrow{\rho} & Y & \hookrightarrow & X^\circ \\ \nu \downarrow & \searrow \bar{\nu} & \downarrow \pi_Y & & \downarrow \pi \\ N_{X/Y}/W_Y & \xrightarrow{\bar{\rho}} & Y/W_Y & \hookrightarrow & X^\circ/W \end{array} \quad (8.4.1)$$

Let \mathcal{I}_{WY} be the sheaf of ideals in \mathcal{O}_{X° defining WY , and let $\mathcal{I} := \pi_* \mathcal{I}_{WY}$. We replace X by X° and assume that WY is closed in X .

Since the algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(X, W)$ acts on $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_X$, we may define a V -filtration on $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(X, W)$.

Definition 8.4.2. The WY -filtration on $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(X, W)$ is defined to be

$$V_m^{WY} \mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(X, W) = \left\{ D \in \mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(X, W) \mid D(\mathcal{I}^k) \subset \mathcal{I}^{k-m}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, \quad (8.4.3)$$

where $\mathcal{I}^k := \pi_* \mathcal{O}_X$ for $k \leq 0$.

One can show that $V_m^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ defines a quasi-coherent subsheaf of $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$. In particular, for all $x \in X/W$, the stalk of $V_m^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ at x equals $\{D \in \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_x \mid D(I_x^j) \subset I_x^{j-m}, \forall j\}$. We write $\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ for the corresponding associated graded algebra. Then, clearly $\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ is supported on Y/W_Y .

We have a grading $\bar{\nu} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} (\bar{\nu} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}})^{(\ell)}$ by the homogeneity degree along the fibers of the vector bundle $N_{X/Y} \rightarrow Y$. The sheaf $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$ acts naturally on $\bar{\nu} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}}$. We put

$$\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}^{(\ell)}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y) := \{h \in \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y) \mid h((\bar{\nu} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}})^{(k)}) \subset (\bar{\nu} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}})^{(\ell+k)}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

This gives a canonical \mathbb{Z} -grading $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y) = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}^{(\ell)}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$.

Lemma 8.4.4. *The grading on the algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$ is inner, specifically, there is a unique element $\text{eu} \in \Gamma(Y/W_Y, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))$ such that for any $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ one has*

$$\text{eu}(f) = \ell \cdot f \quad \text{and} \quad [\text{eu}, h] = \ell \cdot h, \quad \forall f \in (\bar{\nu} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}})^{(\ell)}, \quad h \in \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}^{(\ell)}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y).$$

Proof. Choose an open affine covering $Y = \cup U_i$ such that the restriction of the normal bundle is a trivial bundle $N_{X/Y}|_{U_i} \cong U_i \times \mathfrak{h}$. Then, we have $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(U_i, W') \cong \mathcal{D}(U_i) \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathfrak{h}, W')$. In the algebra $\mathcal{D}(U_i) \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathfrak{h}, W')$ there is a unique element eu (necessarily belonging to $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathfrak{h}, W')$) satisfying the properties stated in the lemma. Uniqueness implies that these elements glue to a global section of $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)$. \square

Let e denote the trivial idempotent in $\mathbb{C}W$ and e_Y the trivial idempotent in $\mathbb{C}W_Y$. The main result of this section is the following (cf. (8.4.1) for the definition of $\bar{\rho}$):

Theorem 8.4.5. *There is an isomorphism of graded sheaves of algebras on Y/W_Y ,*

$$\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W) \xrightarrow{\sim} Z(W, W_Y, \bar{\rho} \cdot \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y)),$$

which restricts to an isomorphism $\text{gr}^{WY} e \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W) e \xrightarrow{\sim} \bar{\rho} \cdot (e_Y \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y) e_Y)$.

8.5. Proof of Theorem 8.4.5. Let $N_{X/WY}$ denote the normal bundle of WY in X . The canonical map $N_{X/WY} \rightarrow WY \rightarrow Y/W_Y$ is denoted η . The natural action of each of the algebras $\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ and $Z(W, W_Y, \bar{\rho} \cdot \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))$ on the sheaf $\eta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/WY}}$ is faithful. Therefore, in order to show the existence of the isomorphism of Theorem 8.4.5, it suffices to show that the sheaves are equal as subsheaves of the endomorphism sheaf $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathbb{C}}(\eta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/WY}})$. Being a local statement, we can check this on stalks. Fix some $y \in Y$ and denote its image in Y/W_Y by \mathbf{y} .

At \mathbf{y} , we have a decomposition of stalks of sheaves

$$(\pi \cdot \mathcal{O}_X)_{\mathbf{y}} = \bigoplus_{w \in W/W'} \mathcal{O}_{X, w(y)} \quad \text{and} \quad (\eta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/WY}})_{\mathbf{y}} = \bigoplus_{w \in W/W'} \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/w(Y)}, w(y)}. \quad (8.5.1)$$

Analogous to the main result of [BE], the left hand equality in (8.5.1) implies that there is an isomorphism of algebras

$$\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_{\mathbf{y}} \simeq Z(W, W', \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(X, W')_{\mathbf{y}}). \quad (8.5.2)$$

Also, since $\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{O}_X = \eta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/WY}}$ is a subalgebra of $\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$, the equality on the right hand side of (8.5.1), together with Lemma 2.3.1 of [Lo], implies that

$$(\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W))_{\mathbf{y}} \simeq Z(W, W', \mathbf{p}(\text{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W))_{\mathbf{y}} \mathbf{p}), \quad (8.5.3)$$

where $\mathbf{p} \in Z(W, W', (\eta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/WY}})_Y \rtimes W)$ is the idempotent defined by $(\mathbf{p}f)(w) = f(w)$ if $w \in W'$ and $(\mathbf{p}f)(w) = 0$ otherwise; equivalently \mathbf{p} is the projection map from $(\eta \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/WY}})_Y$ onto $\mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}, y}$. We may identify $\mathbf{p}(\mathrm{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W))_Y \mathbf{p}$ with $\mathrm{gr}^Y \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(X, W')_y$.

Similarly, the fact that

$$(\bar{\rho} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/Y}})_Y = \bigoplus_{w \in W_Y/W'} \mathcal{O}_{N_{X/w(Y), w(y)}}$$

implies that

$$(\bar{\rho} \cdot \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W_Y))_Y \simeq Z(W_Y, W', \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W')_y). \quad (8.5.4)$$

Combining the isomorphisms (8.5.2), (8.5.3) and (8.5.4), we see that it is enough to show that $\mathrm{gr}^Y \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(X, W')_y$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(N_{X/Y}, W')_y$. Replacing W by W' we may assume that y is fixed by W and that X is affine.

Proposition 8.5.5. *Assume that $y \in Y := X^W$. Then $\mathrm{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_y \simeq \mathcal{H}_\kappa(N_{X/Y}, W)_y$.*

Proof. We choose x_1, \dots, x_n in the maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_y of $\mathcal{O}_{X,y}$ such that $\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_n$ are a basis of $\mathfrak{m}_y/\mathfrak{m}_y^2$, the space $\mathfrak{h}^* := \mathbb{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ is a W -submodule of $\mathcal{O}_{X,y}$, and $Y = V(x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n)$. For each $s \in \mathcal{S}(X, W)$, we fix $\alpha_s \in \mathbb{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ such that $X^s = V(\alpha_s)$. Then the PBW theorem implies that we have a $\mathcal{O}_{X,y}$ -module isomorphism

$$\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_y \simeq \mathcal{O}_{X,y} \otimes \mathbb{C}W \otimes \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$$

where y_i is the Dunkl operator corresponding to the vector field ∂_{x_i} . By assumption, the vectors α_s belong to $\mathbb{C}\{x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n\}$, which means that $y_i = \partial_{x_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$. The ideal $I = I(Y)$ is generated by x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n . It suffices to identify

$$V_m \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_y = \bigoplus_{i-j=m} I^j \otimes \mathbb{C}W \otimes \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_k][y_{k+1}, \dots, y_n]_i,$$

where $\mathbb{C}[y_{k+1}, \dots, y_n]_i$ is the space of homogeneous polynomials of degree i , and show that the symbol \bar{y}_i of y_i in $\mathrm{gr}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_y$ equals the corresponding Dunkl operator in $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(N_{X/Y}, W)_y$.

However, both of these facts can be shown to follow from the PBW property for $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_y$ by considering the action of $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)_y$ on $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] \cap I^m \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,y}$. \square

8.6. Specialization. In this section we define a specialization functor for $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ -modules, analogous to the specialization functor defined for \mathcal{D} -modules in section 8.1.

Definition 8.6.1. A coherent $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ -module \mathcal{M} is said to be *specializable* along WY if, locally on X/W , there exists an WY -good filtration $\mathcal{F}_\bullet \mathcal{M}$ on \mathcal{M} , with respect to the WY -filtration on $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$, such that, for some lift $\theta \in \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ of eu , there exists a polynomial b with

$$b(\theta) \cdot \mathcal{F}_0 \mathcal{M} \subseteq (V_{-1} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)) \cdot \mathcal{F}_0 \mathcal{M}.$$

Remark 8.6.2. Definition 8.6.1 is independent of the choice of lifts, since the difference of any two choices lies in $V_{-1}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$.

The category of all coherent $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X, W)$ -modules, specializable along WY , will be denoted $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(X/WY)\text{-mod}$.

Recall that we have fixed a set C of coset representatives of \mathbb{Z} in \mathbb{C} . Arguing as in the proof of [Ka1, Theorem 1], one obtains the following analogue of Proposition 8.1.3 for Cherednik algebras.

Proposition 8.6.3. *Let \mathcal{M} be specializable along WY . Then, there exists a unique (global) WY -good filtration $V_{\bullet}^{WY} \mathcal{M}$, the WY -filtration, on \mathcal{M} and nonzero polynomial b such that $b^{-1}(0) \subset C$ and*

$$b(\theta + k) \cdot (V_k^{WY} \mathcal{M} / V_{k-1}^{WY} \mathcal{M}) = 0, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Fix an idempotent $e_d \in Z(W, W_Y, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y))$ such that $e_d Z(W, W_Y, \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)) e_d$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)$. Proposition 8.6.3 allows us to define the specialization functor

$$\mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY} : \mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(X/WY)\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)\text{-mod}, \quad \mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M}) = e_d \cdot \mathrm{gr}_V \mathcal{M}.$$

The proposition also implies that $\mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}$ is an exact functor, cf. Proposition 5.1.3 of [LM].

For any specializable module \mathcal{M} , the action of the Euler element $\mathrm{eu} \in \mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)$ on $\mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M})$ is locally finite, by construction. Hence this action can be exponentiated to a well-defined operator $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\mathrm{eu}) : \mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M})$, called the *monodromy* operator. Using the defining relations of the algebra $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)$, it is straightforward to verify that the monodromy operator commutes with the action of $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)$ on $\mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M})$.

Remark 8.6.4. We note that the eu -action on $\mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M})$ is not necessarily semisimple, in general. Let $\mathrm{eu}_{\mathrm{nil}}$ be the nilpotent component in the Jordan decomposition of the linear operator $\mathrm{eu} : \mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M})$. Then, the fact that the map $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\mathrm{eu})$ commutes with the $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)$ -action implies that the map $\mathrm{eu}_{\mathrm{nil}}$ commutes with the $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa'}(\mathbf{N}, W_Y)$ -action on $\mathrm{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M})$ as well.

8.7. Bezrukavnikov and Etingof, [BE], constructed a restriction functor Res_{BE} from category \mathcal{O} for the rational Cherednik algebra $\mathbf{H}_{\kappa}(\mathfrak{t}, W)$ to category \mathcal{O} for the rational Cherednik algebra associated with a parabolic subgroup of W . Via the isomorphism (8.7.1), one can define an analogous restriction functor for modules over the trigonometric Cherednik algebra $\mathbf{H}_{\kappa}(T, W)$. We show below that, on those $\mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(T, W)$ -modules that are coherent over $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$, the specialization functor agrees with the restriction functor.

Fix $b \in \mathfrak{t}$ and let $W' := \mathrm{Stab}_W(b)$, a parabolic subgroup of W . Let N' denote the normalizer of W' in W . Following the notation of §8.4 one has the set T° of all points in T whose stabilizer is conjugate to a subgroup of W' . Further, let Y be the set of all points in T whose stabilizer equals W' . Thus, Y is a closed N' -stable subset of T° . Let Y/N' , resp. T°/W , denote the images of Y , resp. T° , under the quotient map. Thus, Y/N' is a closed subset of T°/W . Let $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}^{W'} \oplus \mathfrak{t}'$ be the canonical W' -module decomposition.

The exponential map gives a canonical isomorphism $\mathbb{C}[\widehat{Y}] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}[Y][[\mathfrak{t}]]$, where \widehat{Y} denotes the formal neighborhood of Y in T . Thus, we can canonically identify $\widehat{Y} = Y \times \widehat{\mathfrak{t}}$. Let $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T/W}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{(Y \times \mathfrak{t}')/N'}$ denote the sheaves of functions on the formal neighborhood of Y/N' in T/W and $(Y \times \mathfrak{t}')/N'$, respectively. These sheaves are also isomorphic. We set $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\kappa}(T, W) = \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T/W} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{T/W}} \mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(T, W)$ and

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\kappa}(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N') = \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{(Y \times \mathfrak{t}')/N'} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{(Y \times \mathfrak{t}')/N'}} \mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N').$$

Analogous to the isomorphism of [BE, Section 3.7], we have an isomorphism

$$\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\kappa}(T, W) \xrightarrow{\sim} Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\kappa}(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N')) \quad (8.7.1)$$

of sheaves of algebras on Y/N' .

By Lemma 8.4.4, there exists a global section eu in the algebra $Z(W, N', \mathcal{H}_{\kappa}(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$, which we may consider, via the natural inclusion, as a section of $Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\kappa}(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$. If

\mathcal{N} is a $Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$ -module, then we denote by \mathcal{N}^{fin} the subsheaf of all sections that are locally finite with respect to the action of eu. The Bezrukavnikov-Etingof restriction functor is defined to be

$$\text{Res}_{BE} : \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N')\text{-Mod}, \quad \text{Res}_{BE}(\mathcal{M}) = e_d \cdot \left(\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T/W} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{T/W}} \mathcal{M} \right)^{\text{fin}}.$$

We can now prove Theorem 1.6.1 that states that if \mathcal{M} is a $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$ -module, coherent as an $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$ -module, then \mathcal{M} is specializable along WY and $\text{Sp}_{T/WY}(\mathcal{M})$ equals $\text{Res}_{BE}(\mathcal{M})$.

Proof of Theorem 1.6.1. Let \mathcal{K} be the sheaf of ideals defining Y/N' in T/W . The same notation will be used to denote the corresponding ideal in $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T/W} \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{(Y \times \mathfrak{t}')/N'}$. The proof of the theorem depends on the following key claim.

Claim 8.7.2. Let \mathcal{N} be a $Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$, coherent over $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{(Y \times \mathfrak{t}')/N'}$. For all $\ell > 0$, there exists a non-zero polynomial d_ℓ such that $d_\ell(\text{eu}) \cdot (\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \mathcal{N}) = 0$.

Proof. The algebra $\mathcal{D} := \Gamma(Y, \mathcal{D}_Y) = \Gamma(Y/N', \bar{\nu}_*(\rho^{-1} \mathcal{D}_Y))$ is a subalgebra of the global sections of $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N')$. Hence $Z(W, N', \mathcal{D} \rtimes N')$ is a subalgebra of the global sections of $Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$ and the spaces $N_\ell = \Gamma(Y/N', \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \mathcal{N})$ are $Z(W, N', \mathcal{D} \rtimes N')$ -modules. Since the idempotent e_d defines a Morita equivalence between $Z(W, N', \mathcal{D} \rtimes N')$ and $\mathcal{D} \rtimes N'$,

$$E_\ell := \text{End}_{Z(W, N', \mathcal{D} \rtimes N')}(N_\ell) \simeq \text{End}_{\mathcal{D} \rtimes N'}(e_d N_\ell)$$

is contained in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{D}}(e_d N_\ell)$. The \mathcal{D} -modules $e_d N_\ell$ are finitely generated over $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{N'}$ and hence holonomic. Thus, $\text{End}_{\mathcal{D}}(e_d N_\ell)$ is finite-dimensional. The global section eu defines an element in the finite dimensional algebra E_ℓ and hence the claim follows. \square

The sheaf $\mathcal{M}' := \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{T/W} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{T/W}} \mathcal{M}$ is a $Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$ -module via the isomorphism (8.7.1). Since \mathcal{M} is coherent over $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$, for all $\ell > 0$ the modules $\mathcal{M}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{M}'/\mathcal{K}^\ell \mathcal{M}'$ are equal. Therefore eu $\in Z(W, N', \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_\kappa(Y \times \mathfrak{t}', N'))$ acts on $\mathcal{M}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \mathcal{M}$.

Since $\mathcal{K} \subset V_{-1}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$, claim 8.7.2 implies that $d_1(\theta) \cdot \mathcal{M} \subset V_{-1}^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W) \cdot \mathcal{M}$. Thus, to show that the conditions of Definition 8.6.1 are satisfied we need to define a WY -good filtration $\mathcal{F}_\bullet \mathcal{M}$ on \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{F}_0 \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}$. Since $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$ is a subsheaf of $V_0^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$, \mathcal{M} is a coherent $V_0^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$ -module. Thus, $\mathcal{F}_k \mathcal{M} := (V_k^{WY} \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)) \cdot \mathcal{M}$ is a WY -good filtration on \mathcal{M} , and hence $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{H}_\kappa(T/WY)\text{-mod}$.

Let \mathcal{M}^V denote the completion $\varprojlim_m \mathcal{M}/V_m^{WY}$ of \mathcal{M} with respect to the WY -filtration. By a well-known argument, cf. e.g. the proof of Theorem 6.10.1 of [Gil],

$$\text{gr}^{WY}(\mathcal{M})_i = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in C} \mathcal{M}^V(\alpha - i),$$

where $\mathcal{M}^V(\alpha)$ denotes the space of generalized eigenvectors of eu with eigenvalue α . In other words, $\text{Sp}_{T/WY}(\mathcal{M})$ equals $e_d \cdot (\mathcal{M}^V)^{\text{fin}}$. Therefore, $\text{Sp}_{T/WY}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{Res}_{BE}(\mathcal{M})$ provided the sheaves \mathcal{M}' and \mathcal{M}^V are equal. For this, it suffices to show that the WT' -filtration and the \mathcal{K} -adic filtration on \mathcal{M} are comparable.

Since \mathcal{M} is coherent over $\mathcal{O}_{T/W}$, there exists some $N \gg 0$ such that $\mathcal{M} = V_N^{WY} \mathcal{M}$. Thus, $\mathcal{K}^m \cdot \mathcal{M} \subset V_{N-m}^{WY} \mathcal{M}$ for all $m > 0$. Hence it suffice to show that, for each ℓ there exist some $k(\ell)$ such that $V_{k(\ell)}^{WY} \mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}$. For this, we first remark that the eigenvalues of eu on $\mathcal{K}/\mathcal{K}^2$ are all strictly positive. Consider the filtration by eu-submodules $(V_k^{WY} \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M})/\mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}$ of $\mathcal{M}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}$. Using claim 8.7.2, we let d_ℓ be the non-zero polynomial of smallest degree

such that $d_\ell(\text{eu}) \cdot (\mathcal{M}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}) = 0$. From the definition of the WY-filtration, there is some non-zero polynomial b such that

$$b(\text{eu} + k) \cdot \left(\frac{V_k^{WY} \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}}{V_{k-1}^{WY} \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}} \right) = 0.$$

Moreover, the polynomials $b(t + k)$ and $b(t + k')$ have no roots in common if $k \neq k'$. This implies that the filtration $(V_k^{WY} \mathcal{M} + \mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M})/\mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}$ of $\mathcal{M}/\mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}$ is finite. Hence, there exists some $k(\ell) \gg 0$ such that $V_{k(\ell)}^{WY} \mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{K}^\ell \cdot \mathcal{M}$. \square

Remark 8.7.3. (i) Theorem 1.6.1 is false if the coherence condition is dropped.

(ii) In Theorem 1.6.1 we could have taken W to be any Weyl group acting on the abstract maximal torus of the corresponding simple Lie group.

(iii) Similarly, Theorem 1.6.1 also holds for any complex reflection group acting on its reflection representation \mathfrak{h} .

Let \mathcal{O}_κ denote category \mathcal{O} for either the trigonometric Cherednik algebra $H_\kappa^{\text{trig}}(T, W)$ or the rational Cherednik algebra $H_\kappa(\mathfrak{h}, W)$, where in the trigonometric case W is assumed to be a Weyl group. For each parabolic subgroup W' of W , let Y be the set of all points in T , resp. in \mathfrak{h} , whose stabilizer is W' . Theorem 1.6.1 implies

Corollary 8.7.4. *Every module in \mathcal{O}_κ is specializable along WY and we have $\text{Sp}_{X/WY}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{Res}_Y(\mathcal{M})$.*

9. SPECIALIZATION OF MIRABOLIC MODULES

In this section we define a specialization functor for mirabolic modules.

9.1. In this subsection we let G be a connected, reductive group and H a reductive subgroup. Let Y be a smooth, affine H -variety and set $X = G \times_H Y$. Denote by $\Upsilon : Y \hookrightarrow X$ the closed embedding. We assume that the embedding $\mathfrak{h} = \text{Lie } H \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie } G$ induces an isomorphism $(\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^* \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathfrak{h}/[\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{h}])^*$. We fix $\chi \in (\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}])^*$ and, abusing the notation, also write χ for its image in $(\mathfrak{h}/[\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{h}])^*$.

Proposition 9.1.1. (i) *The functor Υ^* defines an equivalence between the category of (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on X and (H, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on Y .*

(ii) *The natural map $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})^G \rightarrow \Gamma(Y, \Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})^H$ is an isomorphism for all (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules \mathcal{M} .*

Proof. (i) The functor Υ^* is exact on the category of G -monodromic, coherent \mathcal{D} -modules on X because all such modules are non-characteristic for Υ . If $i_H : H \hookrightarrow G$ is the inclusion then $i_H^* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi = \mathcal{O}_H^\chi$. Functoriality implies that Υ^* maps (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on X to (H, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on Y . To show that it is an equivalence, it suffices to exhibit an inverse. Let $\pi : G \times Y \rightarrow X$ be the quotient map. As noted in example 2.3.5, since H act on G by multiplication on the right, the module \mathcal{O}_G^χ is $(H, -\chi)$ -monodromic. Hence, if \mathcal{N} is a (H, χ) -monodromic module on Y then $\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ is a $(H, 0)$ -monodromic = H -equivariant \mathcal{D} -module on $G \times Y$. In fact, it is a $(G \times H, (\chi, 0))$ -monodromic module. Then, $(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{N})^H$ is a (G, χ) -monodromic module on X . The fact that $\pi^*(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{N})^H \simeq \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{N}$ and that $\Upsilon = \pi \circ j$, where $j : Y \rightarrow G \times Y$, $j(y) = (e, y)$ implies that

$$\Upsilon^*(\pi_* \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{N})^H \simeq \mathcal{N}.$$

Going the other way, π^* defines an equivalence between (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on X and $(G \times H, (\chi, 0))$ -monodromic modules on $G \times Y$. Therefore, given a (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module on X , it suffices to show that

$$\pi^* \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}.$$

But, noting that $a \circ (\text{id}_G \times \Upsilon) = \pi$, we have

$$(\text{id} \times \Upsilon)^* \theta : \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \Upsilon^* \mathcal{M} = (\text{id} \times \Upsilon)^* (\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \mathcal{M}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{id} \times \Upsilon)^* a^* \mathcal{M} = \pi^* \mathcal{M}.$$

(ii) A (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -module \mathcal{M} is a quasi-coherent, G -equivariant \mathcal{O}_X -module. It is well-known that $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{M})^G \rightarrow \Gamma(Y, \Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})^H$ is an isomorphism for any such module. \square

Let $\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(X)$ and $\nu : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(Y)$ be the Lie algebra maps induced by the G -action on X and H -action on Y , respectively. For any χ as above, we put $\mathfrak{g}_\chi := (\mu - \chi)(\mathfrak{g})$, resp. $\mathfrak{h}_\chi := (\nu - \chi)(\mathfrak{h})$.

Lemma 9.1.2. *Restriction via Υ induces an algebra isomorphism*

$$(\mathcal{D}(X)/\mathcal{D}(X)\mathfrak{g}_\chi)^G \cong (\mathcal{D}(Y)/\mathcal{D}(Y)\mathfrak{h}_\chi)^H.$$

Proof. Let $\mu_L : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_G$ denote the differential of the action of G on itself by left multiplication and $\mu_R : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_G$ the differential of the action $G \times G \rightarrow G$, $(g_1, g_2) \mapsto g_2 g_1^{-1}$ of G on itself by right multiplication. We will use the following claim.

The algebra $\mathcal{D}(G \times_H Y)$ is obtained from $\mathcal{D}(G \times Y)$ by quantum Hamiltonian reduction, i.e., there is a canonical isomorphism, see [Sch, Corollary 4.5],

$$\mathcal{D}(X) \simeq \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)^H / [\mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mu_\Delta(\mathfrak{h})]^H,$$

where $\mu_\Delta : \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)$ is the differential of the diagonal H -action on $G \times Y$. This implies that

$$\mathcal{D}(X)/\mathcal{D}(X)\mathfrak{g}_\chi \simeq \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)^H / [\mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mu_\Delta(\mathfrak{h}) + \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mathfrak{g}_\chi]^H,$$

where $\mathfrak{g}_\chi = (\mu_L - \chi)(\mathfrak{g})$ and we have used the fact that H is reductive. Now, it is well-known, and easy to prove, that for any character χ of \mathfrak{g} one has the following equality of left ideals: $\mathcal{D}_G(\mu_L - \chi)(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathcal{D}_G(\mu_R + \chi)(\mathfrak{g})$. It follows that we have $\mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mathfrak{g}_\chi = \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)(\mu_R - \chi)(\mathfrak{g})$. Since $\mu_\Delta = \mu_R \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \nu$, we obtain

$$\mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mathfrak{g}_\chi + \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mu_\Delta(\mathfrak{h}) = \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)\mathfrak{g}_\chi + \mathcal{D}(G \times Y)(\nu - \chi)(\mathfrak{h}).$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{D}(X)/\mathcal{D}(X)\mathfrak{g}_\chi \simeq \left[\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \left(\frac{\mathcal{D}(Y)}{\mathcal{D}(Y)\mathfrak{h}_\chi} \right) \right]^H.$$

The proof of Proposition 9.1.1 shows that this implies $\Upsilon^*(\mathcal{D}(X)/\mathcal{D}(X)\mathfrak{g}_\chi) \cong \mathcal{D}(Y)/\mathcal{D}(Y)\mathfrak{h}_\chi$. Then part (ii) of the Proposition completes the proof. \square

9.2. Specialization of monodromic modules. Let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be a smooth morphism and $Y \subset X$ a smooth, locally closed, subvariety. Let $Y' = f^{-1}(Y)$. The morphism f induces a morphism $df : \mathbb{N}_{X'/Y'} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_{X/Y}$ given by $df(y, v) = (f(y), (d_y f)(v))$, for $y \in Y'$ and $v \in T_y X'/T_y Y'$.

Lemma 9.2.1 (Théorème 9.3.1, [LM]). *The following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{D}_X\text{-mod}_{\text{reg}} & \xrightarrow{\Psi_{X/Y}} & \mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}\text{-mod}_{\text{reg}} \\ f^* \downarrow & & \downarrow (df)^* \\ \mathcal{D}_{X'}\text{-mod}_{\text{reg}} & \xrightarrow{\Psi_{X'/Y'}} & \mathcal{D}_{N_{X'/Y'}}\text{-mod}_{\text{reg}}. \end{array}$$

Proof. The result, as stated in [LM, Théorème 9.3.1], is for \mathcal{D}_X^V -modules, where \mathcal{D}_X^V is the completion of \mathcal{D}_X with respect to the V -filtration, and involves $f^!$. However, as noted in the final paragraph of subsection (9.4) of *loc. cit.*, the result is also valid for \mathcal{D}_X -modules and the functors $f^!$ and f^* only differ by a shift, since f is a smooth morphism. \square

Assume that G acts on X and Y is G -stable. The category of (G, χ) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on X , resp. on $N_{X/Y}$, that have regular singularities is denote $(\mathcal{D}_X, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}}$, resp. $(\mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}}$.

Lemma 9.2.2. *Specialization restricts to an exact functor*

$$(\mathcal{D}_X, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Y}}, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}},$$

with image in the subcategory of \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic modules.

An analogous statement also holds for (G, \mathbf{q}) -monodromic modules.

Proof. Write $a : G \times X \rightarrow X$ and $da : G \times N_{X/Y} \rightarrow N_{X/Y}$ for the action maps. Let $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{D}_X, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}}$. Let $\theta : \mathcal{O}_G^X \boxtimes \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow{\sim} a^* \mathcal{M}$ be the isomorphism defining the monodromic structure on \mathcal{M} . Let Ψ' be the specialization functor with respect to $G \times Y \subset G \times X$. The uniqueness of the V -filtration implies that

$$\Psi'(\theta) : \Psi'(\mathcal{O}_G^X \boxtimes \mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{O}_G^X \boxtimes \Psi_{X/Y}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Psi'(a^* \mathcal{M})$$

is an isomorphism. Since the action map a is a smooth morphism, Lemma 9.2.1 implies that $\Psi'(a^* \mathcal{M}) = (da)^* \Psi_{X/Y}(\mathcal{M})$.

Arguing in the same way, one can also show that $\Psi(\theta)$ also satisfies the cocycle condition. \square

Clearly, there is an analogue of Lemma 9.2.2 for (G, \mathbf{q}) -monodromic modules.

We returning to the setting of section 9.1. So, let $H \subset G$ be a Levi subgroup and Y a smooth, affine H -variety. We set $X = G \times_H Y$. Assume that $Z \subset Y$ is a smooth, closed, H -stable subvariety. Let $Z' = G \times_H Z \hookrightarrow X$, then one can identify $N_{X/Z'} = G \times_H N_{Y/Z}$.

Lemma 9.2.3. *The following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\mathcal{D}_X, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}} & \xrightarrow{\Psi_{X/Z'}} & (\mathcal{D}_{N_{X/Z'}}, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}} \\ \Upsilon^* \downarrow & & \downarrow (d\Upsilon)^* \\ (\mathcal{D}_Y, H, \chi|_{\mathfrak{h}})\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}} & \xrightarrow{\Psi_{Y/Z}} & (\mathcal{D}_{N_{Y/Z}}, H, \chi|_{\mathfrak{h}})\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}}. \end{array}$$

Proof. Let $j : Y \hookrightarrow G \times Y$ and $\pi : G \times Y \rightarrow X$ so that $\Upsilon = j \circ \pi$. Since the map π is smooth, Lemma 9.2.1 implies that $\Psi' \circ \pi^* = (d\pi)^* \circ \Psi_{X/Z'}$, where Ψ' is specialization with respect to $\pi^{-1}(Z') = G \times Z \subset G \times Y$. The proof of Proposition 9.1.1 shows that $\pi^* \mathcal{M} \simeq \mathcal{O}_G^X \boxtimes (\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})$, for $\mathcal{M} \in (\mathcal{D}_X, G, \chi)\text{-mon}_{\text{reg}}$. Then, as in the proof of Lemma 9.2.2,

we have $\Psi'(\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes (\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})) = \mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \Psi_{Y/Z}(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})$. We have: $d\Upsilon = (dj) \circ (d\pi)$ where the map $dj : \mathbf{N}_{Y/Z} \hookrightarrow G \times \mathbf{N}_{Y/Z}$ is given by $(dj)(v) = (e, v)$. Thus, we find

$$\begin{aligned} (dj)^* \Psi'(\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes (\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})) &= (dj)^* [\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes \Psi_{Y/Z}(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})] = \Psi_{Y/Z}(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}). \\ (d\Upsilon)^* \Psi_{X/Z'}(\mathcal{M}) &= (dj)^* \Psi'(\mathcal{O}_G^\chi \boxtimes (\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M})) = \Psi_{Y/Z}(\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}), \end{aligned}$$

and the commutativity of the diagram of the lemma follows. \square

9.3. Specialization for mirabolic modules. Let $L \subset \mathrm{SL}$ be a Levi subgroup. We refer the reader to table (3.3.1) for the notation used in this section. The following varieties will play an important role below:

$$\mathcal{Y} := \mathrm{SL} \cdot (Z(L)^\circ \times \{0\}) \cong \mathrm{SL} \times_{N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)} (Z(L)^\circ \times \{0\}), \quad \mathfrak{X}^\circ := \mathrm{SL} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \cong \mathrm{SL} \times_{N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)} \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ.$$

Thus, $\mathcal{Y} = \mathfrak{X}(L, \Omega)$ is a GL -stable locally closed stratum associated with the $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -orbit through the point $\{1\} \times \{0\} \in L \times V$, cf. §3.2.

Let ϖ denote the composite map $\mathfrak{X} = \mathrm{SL} \times V \rightarrow \mathrm{SL} \rightarrow \mathrm{SL} // \mathrm{GL} \cong T/W$. The group GL acts on \mathfrak{X} and we let $\mathfrak{X} // \mathrm{GL}$ denote the categorical quotient. By [FG1, Lemma 3.2.1], the map ϖ induces an isomorphism $\mathfrak{X} // \mathrm{GL} \xrightarrow{\sim} T/W$. Thus, one has a diagram

$$\mathfrak{X} \xrightarrow{\varpi} \mathfrak{X} // \mathrm{GL} = T/W \xleftarrow{\pi} T.$$

We let $W' = W_L$ be the parabolic subgroup of W associated with the Levi L and we use the corresponding notation of §8.7. We observe that $\mathfrak{X}^\circ = \varpi^{-1}(T^\circ/W)$, and \mathcal{Y} is *properly* contained in $\varpi^{-1}(Y/N')$. So, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{Y} & \hookrightarrow & & \mathfrak{X}^\circ & \\ & \searrow \varpi & & \searrow \varpi & \\ & & Y/N' & \hookrightarrow & T^\circ/W \\ & \nearrow \varpi & & \nearrow \varpi & \\ Z(L)^\circ & \hookrightarrow & & \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ & \end{array} \tag{9.3.1}$$

Remark 9.3.2. The sets \mathfrak{X}° and T°/W are *not* affine. However, the sets \mathcal{Y} and $Z(L)^\circ$ are affine. If we decompose $\mathfrak{gl} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{p}$ as a $Z(L)$ -module and further decompose $\mathfrak{p} = \bigoplus_\alpha \mathfrak{p}_\alpha$ for appropriate characters $\alpha : Z(L) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$, then $Z(L)^\circ = \{z \mid \prod_\alpha (\alpha(z) - 1) \neq 0\}$ is affine. The group $N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)$ being reductive, it follows from Lemma 9.3.3 below that \mathcal{Y} is also affine.

We will use simplified notation \mathbf{N}_L for the normal bundle to $Z(L)^\circ$ in \mathfrak{X}_L° . Explicitly, $\mathbf{N}_L = Z(L)^\circ \times (\mathfrak{l}' \times V)$, is a (trivial) vector bundle over $Z(L)^\circ$. The group $N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L)$ acts on \mathbf{N}_L , making it a $N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L)$ -vector bundle. The following result is clear.

Lemma 9.3.3. *The following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbf{N}_L & \xhookrightarrow{\quad \mathbf{i} \quad} & \mathrm{SL} \times_{N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)} \mathbf{N}_L & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathbf{N}_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Z(L)^\circ & \xhookrightarrow{\quad} & \mathrm{SL} \times_{N_{\mathrm{SL}}(L)} (Z(L)^\circ \times \{0\}) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{Y} \end{array}$$

Let $\Lambda = \mathbf{N}_L^*$ be (the total space of) the conormal to $Z(L)^\circ$ in \mathfrak{X}_L° . In general, there are canonical isomorphisms

$$T^*(\mathbf{N}_L) \cong T^*(\mathbf{N}_L^*) \cong T_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}^*, \tag{9.3.4}$$

cf. sections 5 and 7 of [Gi1]. In our case, we have $\Lambda = \mathbf{N}_L^* \cong Z(L)^\circ \times (\mathfrak{l}')^* \times V^*$ and each of the varieties in (9.3.4) is naturally isomorphic to $T^*(Z(L)^\circ) \times \mathfrak{l}' \times \mathfrak{l}' \times V \times V^*$.

Recall that, for any algebraic cycle $S \subset T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ$, there is an algebraic cycle $C_\Lambda(S)$ in $\mathbf{N}_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}$, the normal cone of S at Λ . It is defined as follows. Let I_Λ and I_S be the ideals in $\mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$ defining Λ and S , respectively. The I_Λ -adic filtration on the algebra $\mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$ induces a filtration $I_S \cap I_\Lambda^k$, $k \geq 0$, on I_S . Let

$$\mathrm{gr}_\Lambda \mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ] := \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} I_\Lambda^k / I_\Lambda^{k+1}, \quad \text{resp.} \quad \mathrm{gr}_\Lambda(I_S) := \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} (I_S \cap I_\Lambda^k) / (I_S \cap I_\Lambda^{k+1})$$

be the associated graded spaces. There is a canonical graded algebra isomorphism $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{N}_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}] = \mathrm{gr}_\Lambda \mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$. Using this isomorphism, one can identify $\mathrm{gr}_\Lambda(I_S)$ with a homogeneous ideal of the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{N}_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}]$.

One defines the cycle $C_\Lambda(S)$ as the support cycle of $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{N}_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}] / \mathrm{gr}_\Lambda(I_S)$, viewed as an $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{N}_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}]$ -module. We let $\varphi^* C_\Lambda(S)$ be the pull-back of the cycle $C_\Lambda(S)$ via the composite isomorphism $\varphi : T^*(\mathbf{N}_L) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_{T^*(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)/\Lambda}$ in (9.3.4). Let $\mathbf{0}_{Z(L)^\circ} \subset T^*Z(L)^\circ$ denote the zero section and set

$$\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}') = \{(X, Y, v, w) \in \mathfrak{l}' \times \mathfrak{l}' \times V \times V^* \mid [X, Y] + v \circ w = 0 \text{ and } Y \text{ nilpotent}\}.$$

Lemma 9.3.5. *One has a set-theoretic inclusion $\varphi^* C_\Lambda(\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L^\circ)) \subset \mathbf{0}_{Z(L)^\circ} \times \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}')$.*

Proof. The algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}]$ is a subalgebra of $\mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$, via the projection $T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$. Since \mathfrak{l} decomposes as $\mathfrak{l}' \oplus \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}$, the subspaces $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L$ and $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+$ are contained in the ideal of definition of $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L^\circ)$. We have $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L \cap I_\Lambda^k = 0$ unless $k \leq 0$ (in which case $I_\Lambda^k = \mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$). Therefore the restriction of the I_Λ -adic filtration on $\mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$ to $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L$ is the filtration whose degree k part is $(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L)_{\geq k}$, the sum of all homogeneous parts of degree at least k . Hence $\mathrm{gr}_\Lambda \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L$. On the other hand, $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+ \cap I_\Lambda^k = (\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+)^k$. Since $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]$ is graded by putting $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}^*$ in degree one, one can check that this implies that

$$V_k \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+ = (\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+)^k = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_{\geq k}.$$

Again, we see that the associated graded of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+$ is naturally identified with itself.

Since $Z(L)^\circ$ is $L(\mathrm{GL})$ -stable, the vector fields $\mu(\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl}))$ are tangent to $Z(L)^\circ$. Therefore, $\mu(\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})) \subset I_\Lambda$ and hence the $\dim \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})$ many functions defining the equation $gYg^{-1} - Y + v \circ w$, where $g \in L, Y \in \mathfrak{l}$, belong to I_Λ . We calculate the image of these functions in I_Λ / I_Λ^2 . Let $z \in Z(L)^\circ$ and $(X, v) \in \mathfrak{l}' \times V$, which is the fiber of \mathbf{N}_Z at z . Then,

$$z(1 + \epsilon X)Y(1 - \epsilon X)z^{-1} - Y + (\epsilon v) \circ w = \epsilon([X, Y] + v \circ w).$$

Thus, the functions defining $[X, Y] + v \circ w$ belong to the associated graded of the ideal in $\mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$ generated by the functions defining $gYg^{-1} - Y + v \circ w$. Hence, we have shown that $\varphi^* C_\Lambda(\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(L^\circ))$ is contained in closed subvariety of $T^*\mathbf{N}_L$ defined by the vanishing of all functions in $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{l}']_+^L$, $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{l}}]_+$ and $[X, Y] + v \circ w$. This closed set is precisely $\mathbf{0}_{Z(L)^\circ} \times \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}')$. \square

9.4. Mimicking [GG], we introduce the following

Definition 9.4.1. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{N}_L, c}$ be the abelian category of regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules \mathcal{M} on \mathbf{N}_L that are $(N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)$ -monodromic, such that

- (1) The action of $\mathrm{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}'}$ on $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \mathcal{M})$ is locally finite.
- (2) $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}) \subseteq \mathbf{0}_{Z(L)^\circ} \times \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}')$.

The fact that $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{N}_L, c}$ is \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic with respect to the \mathbb{C}^\times -action on $\mathfrak{l}' \subset \mathbf{N}_L$ means that one can use the Fourier transform, as in [GG, Proposition 5.3.2], to show that the action of $\mathrm{Sym}(\mathfrak{l}')_+^L \subset \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{l}')$ on $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \mathcal{M})$ is locally nilpotent.

Associated with the subvariety $\mathcal{Y} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}^\circ$, is the V -filtration on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}$. Since \mathcal{Y} is G -stable, each piece $V_k \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}$ of the V -filtration on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}$ is a G -equivariant subsheaf. Hence G acts on $\mathrm{gr}_V \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}$, such that the identification $\mathrm{gr}_V \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} \simeq \mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$ is G -equivariant. Thus, we have the exact specialization functor $\Psi_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$, from the category of regular holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules on \mathfrak{X} , to the category of regular holonomic, \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on $N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$.

Denote by $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}$, resp. $(\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}$, the category of regular holonomic, (G, c) -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on \mathfrak{X} , resp. on $N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$, that have regular singularities.

We have the following functors

$$(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}} \xrightarrow{\Psi_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}} (\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}} \xrightarrow[\cong]{i^*} (\mathcal{D}_{N_L}, N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}. \quad (9.4.2)$$

Here, the functor $\Psi_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ is exact and its image is contained in the full subcategory of \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic modules, by Lemma 9.2.2. The second functor, i^* , is a pull-back via the closed embedding i in the diagram of Lemma 9.3.3; this functor is an equivalence that preserves \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromicity, thanks to Proposition 9.1.1.

Definition 9.4.3. The *specialization functor* sp_L , from $(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}$ to the category of \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic modules in $(\mathcal{D}_{N_L}, N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)\text{-mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}$ is defined to be $\mathrm{sp}_L := i^* \circ \Psi_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$.

Proposition 9.4.4. The functor sp_L restricts to an exact functor $\mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{M} in \mathcal{C}_c . Then we know that $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is $(N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)$ -monodromic, has regular singularities and is \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic. However, this is \mathbb{C}^\times -monodromic with respect to the action of \mathbb{C}^\times on $\mathfrak{l}' \times V$ by dilations and not, as in the definition of $\mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$, with respect to the action of \mathbb{C}^\times by dilations on \mathfrak{l}' . Recall that the image of $1 \in \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})$ under the moment map is $-eu_V$. Since $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is $(N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)$ -monodromic, this implies that eu_V acts locally finitely on $\Gamma(N_L, \mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}))$. Then, the fact that $eu_{\mathfrak{l}'} = eu_{\mathfrak{l}' \times V} - eu_V$, with $eu_{\mathfrak{l}' \times V}$ and eu_V commuting, locally finite endomorphisms of $\Gamma(N_L, \mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}))$, implies that $eu_{\mathfrak{l}'}$ also acts locally finitely. Therefore, we just need to show that the singular support $\mathrm{SS}(\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}))$ of $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is contained in $Z(L)^\circ \times \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}')$.

One can show, using Lemma 9.2.1 applied to the map p of Lemma 5.3.3 and then using Lemma 9.2.3, that

$$\mathrm{sp}_L = \Psi_{\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ/Z(L)^\circ} \circ \Upsilon^*. \quad (9.4.5)$$

We can now use (9.4.5) to calculate $\mathrm{SS}(\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}))$. Since Υ is non-characteristic for modules in \mathcal{C}_c , the singular support of $\Upsilon^* \mathcal{M}$ equals $\rho_\Upsilon(\omega_\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})))$. Then, [Gi1, Theorem 7.1] implies that

$$\mathrm{SS}(\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})) = \varphi^* C_\Lambda(\rho_\Upsilon(\omega_\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M}))). \quad (9.4.6)$$

Since the singular support $\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})$ of \mathcal{M} is contained in $\mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}$, formula (9.4.6) together with Proposition 5.1.1 and Lemma 9.3.5 imply that the singular support of $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is contained in $\mathbf{0}_{Z(L)^\circ} \times \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}')$, as required. \square

The results [Gi1, Corollary 7.5.1] and [Gi1, Corollary 7.5.2] imply:

Corollary 9.4.7. Let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c$ and set $\mathrm{SS}_0(\mathcal{M}) := \rho_\Upsilon(\omega_\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathrm{SS}(\mathcal{M})))$.

- (i) If $\mathrm{SS}_0(\mathcal{M}) \cap \Lambda \neq \emptyset$ then $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}) \neq 0$.
- (ii) $\mathrm{Supp} \mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}) = \varphi^{-1}(\Lambda \cap \mathrm{SS}_0(\mathcal{M}))$.

Remark 9.4.8. Let $\mathcal{C}_{\mathfrak{l}', c}$ be the category of all $(N_G(L), c)$ -monodromic \mathcal{D} -modules on $\mathfrak{l}' \times V$ satisfying conditions (1) and (2) of definition 9.4.1. For \mathcal{M} in \mathcal{C}_c , the fact that the singular support of $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is contained in $\mathbf{0}_{Z(L)^\circ} \times \mathbb{M}_{\mathrm{nil}}(\mathfrak{l}')$ means that $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ behaves as a local

system along the base $Z(L)^\circ \subset N_L$. Therefore, letting $i_b : l' \times V \hookrightarrow N_L$ denote the embedding of the fiber at $b \in Z(L)^\circ$, one can define a functor $\mathrm{sp}_{L,b} : \mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{l',c}$ by setting $\mathrm{sp}_{L,b} := i_b^* \circ \mathrm{sp}_L$. The fact that $\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is non-characteristic for i_b implies that $\mathrm{sp}_{L,b}$ is an exact functor, commuting with Verdier duality.

9.5. An adjoint to sp_L . Let $i : \mathcal{Y} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ be the locally closed embedding. We let $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V$ denote the completion of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ with respect to the V -filtration. It is a sheaf of algebras on \mathcal{Y} and we have a canonical map $i^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V$. Therefore adjunction gives a map of sheaves of algebras

$$\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow i_* i^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow i_* \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V$$

and hence the space $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, i_* \mathcal{M})$ is a $\mathcal{D} := \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}})$ -module for any $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V$ -module \mathcal{M} . Let $\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}^V$ denote the completion of $\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$ with respect to its \mathbb{Z} -grading. By construction of V -filtration we have an identification $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V = \mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}^V$ of filtered algebras on \mathcal{Y} .

Let \mathcal{N} be a module in $\mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$. Recall from (9.4.2) that i^* defines an equivalence between $(\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}, \mathrm{GL}, c)$ - $\mathrm{mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}$ and $(\mathcal{D}_{N_L}, N_{\mathrm{GL}}(L), c)$ - $\mathrm{mon}_{\mathrm{reg}}$. Let $\mathbf{I}(-)$ denote a quasi-inverse to i^* . The grading on $\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$ is inner in the sense that there exists an Euler vector field eu such that a section $D \in \mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$ has degree m if and only if $[\mathrm{eu}, D] = mD$. This implies:

Lemma 9.5.1. *Completion $(-)^V$ with respect to the grading defines an equivalence between coherent, monodromic $\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$ -modules and coherent $\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}^V$ -modules.*

A quasi-inverse to completion is given by taking the submodule of eu -locally finite sections, or equivalently by applying gr_V with respect to the natural filtration on \mathcal{M}^V . Thus, beginning with a module \mathcal{N} in $\mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$, we have a $\mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}^V (= \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V)$ -module $\mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V$.

Definition 9.5.2. Let $\mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}} : \mathcal{C}_{N_L, c} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ be the functor that sends \mathcal{N} to the space of 3-locally finite elements in $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, i_* \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V)$.

We identify $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}\text{-Mod}$ with $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$. Let $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{SL})$ denote the full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}\text{-Mod}$ consisting of all modules that are an inductive limit of modules in $\mathcal{C}_c(\mathrm{SL})$. Based on Theorem 1.2.4, it is clear that the image of $\mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}}$ belongs to $\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathrm{SL})$ provided we can show that each $\mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}}$ is (GL, c) -monodromic. The proof of Lemmata 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 can be adapted to show that $\mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V$ is a (GL, c) -monodromic $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V$ -module. Hence there is a locally finite action of GL on $\mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}} \mathcal{N}$ such that differential of this action differs from the action of $\mu(\mathfrak{gl})$ by $c \mathrm{Tr}$. Thus, $\mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}} \mathcal{N}$ is an inductive limit of (GL, c) -monodromic modules.

Proposition 9.5.3. *The functor $\mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}}$ is right adjoint to sp_L .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c(\mathrm{SL})$ and $\mathcal{N} \in \mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$. We wish to show that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}} \mathcal{N}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{N_Z}}(\mathrm{sp}_L(\mathcal{M}), \mathcal{N}). \quad (9.5.4)$$

If $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_c(\mathrm{SL})$, then any homomorphism $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, i_* \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V)$ of \mathcal{D} -modules is going to factor through $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, \mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}} \mathcal{M})$. Thus,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathrm{Ind}_L^{\mathrm{SL}} \mathcal{N}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(\mathcal{M}, i_* \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V) = \mathrm{Hom}_{i^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(i^{-1}\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V).$$

Since $\mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V$ is complete with respect to the V -filtration, any morphism of $i^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}$ -modules into $\mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V$ extends uniquely to a $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V$ -module morphism $\mathcal{M}^V \rightarrow \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V$ i.e.

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{i^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}}(i^{-1}\mathcal{M}, \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}}^V}(\mathcal{M}^V, \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N})^V). \quad (9.5.5)$$

Equality (9.5.5) implies (9.5.4) because \mathbf{I} and $(-)^V$ are equivalences with quasi-inverses i^* and gr_V respectively. \square

Remark 9.5.6. We expect, but are unable to prove, that the functor Ind_L^{SL} commutes with Verdier duality.

9.6. In the rational case, where $\mathfrak{X} = \mathfrak{sl}(V) \times V$, the definition of Ind_L^{SL} is essentially the same except that one should take $(\text{Sym } \mathfrak{sl}(V))_+$ locally nilpotent *and* $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ -locally finite vectors in $\Gamma(\mathfrak{X}, i_* \mathbf{I}(\mathcal{N}))^V$, where $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ is the Euler vector field along $\mathfrak{sl}(V)$ in \mathfrak{X} . In this case, one begins with mirabolic modules on $N_{\mathfrak{z}} := \mathfrak{z}_l^\circ \times (\mathfrak{l}' \times V)$.

Proposition 9.6.1. *Induction is a functor $\text{Ind}_L^{\text{SL}} : \mathcal{C}_{N_{\mathfrak{z}},c} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_c(\mathfrak{sl}(V))$ i.e. $\text{Ind}_L^{\text{SL}} \mathcal{M}$ is finitely generated.*

The proof of Proposition 9.6.1 will appear elsewhere.

10. SPECIALIZATION OF \mathcal{D} -MODULES VS SPECIALIZATION FOR CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS

The aim of this section is to show that the functor of Hamiltonian reduction is compatible with the specialization functor.

10.1. **Comparison of V -filtrations.** The spherical Cherednik algebra \mathcal{U}_κ localizes to a sheaf $\mathcal{U}_\kappa = e\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)e$ on T/W . Fix a Levi subgroup $L \subset \text{SL}$. We will use the notation of §8.7 except that we write W_L for W' , the parabolic subgroup of W associated to L , resp. \mathfrak{t}_L for \mathfrak{l}' and T_L for the subtorus of T with Lie algebra \mathfrak{l}' . Thus, we have the locally closed subvariety T_L of T .

Given L , there are two ways to define a “ V -filtration” on \mathcal{U}_κ with respect to T_L . The first way is to use the V -filtration on the sheaf $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T, W)$ coming from the closed embedding $T_L \hookrightarrow T^\circ$. This V -filtration is W -stable. Therefore it gives, by restriction, a natural V -filtration $V_* \mathcal{U}_\kappa$ on the spherical subalgebra.

On the other hand, one can use the \mathcal{V} -filtration on $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}$ with respect to the locally closed subvariety $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathfrak{X}$, cf. section 9.3. We equip $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}/(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c)$ with the quotient filtration. The latter is GL -stable, hence restricting to GL -invariants, gives a well-defined filtration

$$\mathcal{V}_k \mathcal{U}_\kappa := [\varpi_*(V_k(\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}/\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c))]^{\text{GL}}$$

on $(\varpi_* \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ})^{\text{GL}}$. Therefore, via the radial parts map, we get a second filtration on $\mathcal{U}_\kappa|_{T^\circ/W}$.

We are going to show that these two filtrations are equal, specifically, we have

Theorem 10.1.1. *The radial parts map identifies the \mathcal{V} -filtration on $(\varpi_* \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ})^{\text{GL}}/(\varpi_* \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c)^G$ with the V -filtration on $\mathcal{U}_\kappa|_{T^\circ/W}$.*

The rest of the section is devoted to the proof of the theorem.

10.2. Let X be a smooth affine variety, Y a smooth, closed subvariety and I the ideal in $\mathbb{C}[X]$ defining Y . Let θ be a vector field in $V_0 \mathcal{D}(X) \subset \mathcal{D}(X)$ that is a lift of the Euler vector field on $N_{X/Y}$. For each $f \in I^m$, we have $\theta(f) - mf \in I^{m+1}$, which implies that there is a well-defined adjoint action of θ on $\mathcal{D}(X)/I^m \mathcal{D}(X)$.

Lemma 10.2.1. (i) *The adjoint action of θ on $\mathcal{D}(X)/I^m \mathcal{D}(X)$ is locally finite.*

(ii) $\bigcap_m I^m \mathcal{D}(X) = 0$.

Proof. Let $D \in \mathcal{D}(X)$. The V -filtration on $\mathcal{D}(X)$ is exhaustive, therefore there exists some k such that $D \in V_k$. Independent of the choice of lift θ , we have $[\theta, D] - kD \in V_{k-1}$. Hence, by induction on k , there exists a non-zero polynomial P such that $P(\text{ad}(\theta))(D) \in V_{-m}$. In particular, $P(\text{ad}(\theta))(D)(\mathbb{C}[X]) \subset I^n$ which implies that $P(\text{ad}(\theta))(D) \in I^m \mathcal{D}(X)$. Hence

the action of $\text{ad}(\theta)$ is locally finite. We remark for later that the roots of P are contained in $\{k, k-1, \dots, -m+1\}$.

For each non-zero $D \in \mathcal{D}(X)$, there exists $f \in \mathbb{C}[X]$ such that $D(f) \neq 0$. Since $\bigcap_m I^m = 0$, there is some $m \gg 0$ such that $D(f) \notin I^m$. This implies that $D \notin I^m \mathcal{D}(X)$. \square

We define an auxiliary filtration $V'_\bullet \mathcal{D}(X)$ on $\mathcal{D}(X)$ as follows. For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $D \in \mathcal{D}(X)$, let P_m be the monic generator of the ideal $J_D = \{Q \in \mathbb{C}[t] \mid Q(\text{ad}(\theta))(D) \in I^m \mathcal{D}(X)\}$. The set of roots of P_m is denoted $\text{Spec}_m(D)$. We say that $D \in V'_\ell \mathcal{D}(X)$ if $\max\{\bigcup_m \text{Spec}_m(D)\} \leq \ell$. If $D \in V'_k \mathcal{D}(X)$, then the proof of Lemma 10.2.1 shows that $\ell \leq k$.

Proposition 10.2.2. *The filtration $V'_\bullet \mathcal{D}(X)$ equals the V -filtration $V_\bullet \mathcal{D}(X)$.*

Proof. Let $D \in V_k \setminus V_{k-1}$. We have already shown that $D \in V'_l$ for some $l \leq k$. Therefore, we just need to show that $l = k$. Let $\mathcal{D}^V(X) = \lim_{\leftarrow} \mathcal{D}(X)/V_k \mathcal{D}(X)$ be the completion of $\mathcal{D}(X)$ with respect to the V -filtration. As noted in [Gi1, Section 6.8], if $\mathcal{D}^V(X)(k) = \{D \in \mathcal{D}^V(X) \mid [\theta, D] = kD\}$, then $V_k \mathcal{D}^V(X)$ is the closure of $\mathcal{D}^V(X)(k) \oplus \mathcal{D}^V(X)(k-1) \oplus \dots$ with respect to the grading filtration. The image of D in $\mathcal{D}^V(X)$ equals $D_k + D_{k-1} + \dots$, where $D_k \in \mathcal{D}^V(X)(k)$ is non-zero. Now

$$P_m(\text{ad}(\theta))(D) = P_m(k)D_k + P_m(k-1)D_{k-1} + \dots \in I^m \mathcal{D}^V(X).$$

Since we have $l = k$ if and only if there exists some m such that $P_m(k) = 0$, we need to show that, for $m \gg 0$, there is no element $E \in I^m \mathcal{D}^V(X) \cap V_k \mathcal{D}^V(X)$ with $E_k = D_k$. There is a faithful action of $\mathcal{D}^V(X)$ on $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$, the completion of $\mathbb{C}[X]$ with respect to I such that $D \in V_k \mathcal{D}^V(X)$ maps $I^m \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$ into $I^{m-k} \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$. The element D_k also belongs to $V_k \mathcal{D}^V(X)$. Since it is assumed to be non-zero, there is a function $f \in \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$ such that $D_k(f) \neq 0$. The I -adic filtration on $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$ is separating. Therefore, there exists some m such that $D_k(f) \notin I^m \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$. Since $I^m \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$ is the closure of $(\widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y)_m \oplus (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y)_{m+1} \oplus \dots$, and D_k is homogeneous, we may assume that $f \in (\widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y)_l$ for some l . For $E \in I^m \mathcal{D}^V(X) \cap V_k \mathcal{D}^V(X)$, we clearly have $E(f) \in I^m \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$. The degree of $D_k(f)$ is $k-l > -m$. On the other hand, $E(f) = E_k(f) + E_{k-1}(f) + \dots$ belongs to $I^m \widehat{\mathbb{C}}[X]_Y$, and the fact that f is homogeneous implies that $E_k(f) = 0$. Hence $E_k \neq D_k$ as required. \square

We now return to the setting of §9.3. Let \mathcal{J} be the sheaf of ideals defining the smooth, closed subvariety \mathcal{Y} in \mathfrak{X}° . For each $m \geq 0$, define $\mathcal{J}_m = (\varpi \cdot \mathcal{J}^m)^{\text{GL}}$, a sheaf of ideals in $\mathcal{O}_{T^\circ/W}$. As in section 8.3, let \mathcal{I} be the sheaf of ideals in $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{T^\circ}$ defining $W \cdot T^\circ_{\text{or}}$ and set $\mathcal{I}_m = (\mathcal{I}^m)^W$.

Lemma 10.2.3. *For each $m \geq 1$, we have $\mathcal{J}_m = \mathcal{I}_m$ as subsheaves of $\mathcal{O}_{T^\circ/W}$.*

Proof. It suffices to check the equality locally on T°/W . If $x \in T^\circ/W \setminus Y/N_L$ then $\mathcal{J}_m = \mathcal{I}_m = \mathcal{O}_{T/W}$ in a neighborhood of x . Therefore, we may assume that $x \in Y/N_L$ and U an affine open neighborhood of x in T°/W . Since the maps ϖ and π are affine, $\varpi^{-1}(U)$ and $\pi^{-1}(U)$ are affine open subsets of \mathfrak{X}° and T° respectively. Let $J = \Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), \mathcal{J})$ and $I = \Gamma(\pi^{-1}(U), \mathcal{I})$. We assume that T is contained in L so that $T \cap \varpi^{-1}(U) = \pi^{-1}(U)$. Restriction of functions defines a surjection $\mathbf{j} : \Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\pi^{-1}(U), T)$. We claim that $\mathbf{j}(J) = I$. Since $\pi^{-1}(U)$, \mathcal{Y} and $\pi^{-1}(U) \cap \mathcal{Y}$ are smooth varieties, this will follow from the fact that the intersection $\pi^{-1}(U) \cap \mathcal{Y}$ is clean; see [Li, Lemma 5.1]. That is, we must show that

$$T_y T_L = (T_y T) \cap (T_y \mathcal{Y}), \quad \forall y \in \pi^{-1}(U) \cap \mathcal{Y}.$$

Let $y \in \pi^{-1}(U) \cap \mathcal{Y}$. We have

$$T_y T_L = \mathfrak{t}', \quad T_y T = \mathfrak{t}, \quad T_y \mathcal{Y} = [\mathfrak{z}', \mathfrak{gl}] + \mathfrak{z}'.$$

Decompose $\mathfrak{gl} = \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl}) \oplus \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})^\perp$ with respect to the trace form. This is a \mathfrak{z}' -stable decomposition. Thus,

$$[\mathfrak{z}', \mathfrak{gl}] + \mathfrak{z}' = [\mathfrak{z}', \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})^\perp] \oplus \mathfrak{z}' \subset \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})^\perp \oplus \mathfrak{z}'.$$

Since $\mathfrak{z}' = \mathfrak{t}'$, it follows that $T_y T_L = (T_y T) \cap (T_y \mathcal{Y})$. Then $\mathbf{j}(I^m) = \mathcal{I}^m$ too.

The restriction of \mathbf{j} to $\mathbb{C}[\varpi^{-1}(U)]^{\text{GL}}$ is an isomorphism onto $\mathbb{C}[\pi^{-1}(U)]^W$. Therefore

$$\mathbf{j}((J^m)^{\text{GL}}) = \mathbf{j}(J^m \cap \mathbb{C}[\varpi^{-1}(U)]^{\text{GL}}) = I^m \cap \mathbb{C}[\pi^{-1}(U)]^W = (I^m)^W$$

as required. \square

In Theorem 11.2.1 of the appendix, it is explained that the radial parts map \mathfrak{R} is an isomorphism $(\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{g}_c})^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_\kappa$, defined by $\mathfrak{R}(D)(f) = \mathfrak{s}^c D(\mathfrak{s}^{-c} \eta^* f)|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W}$.

Lemma 10.2.4. *Let eu be the Euler vector field on $N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ corresponding to the \mathbb{C}^\times -action along fibers and fix $\mathbf{n} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.*

(i) *Let $U \subset T^\circ/W$ be an affine open set. Then, there exists a GL-invariant vector field θ in $\Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})$ lifting eu .*

(ii) *The element $\mathfrak{R}(\theta) + \mathbf{n}c$ in $\Gamma(U, \mathcal{U}_\kappa)$ is a local lift of the Euler element $\text{eu}_\kappa \in \mathcal{U}_\kappa(W_L)$, as defined in Lemma 8.4.4.*

Proof. (i) The \mathbb{C}^\times -action on $N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ clearly commutes with the action of GL. Therefore, eu belongs to $\Gamma(N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}, \Theta_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}})^{\text{GL}}$. The identification $\text{gr}_V \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D}_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$ restricts to a GL-equivariant isomorphism $\text{gr}_V \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Theta_{N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}}$. Therefore, there exists some section $\text{eu}' \in \Gamma(N_{\mathfrak{X}/\mathcal{Y}}, \text{gr}_V^0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})^{\text{GL}}$ mapping to eu under this identification. Since the map ϖ is affine, $\varpi^{-1}(U)$ is an affine, GL-stable open subset of \mathfrak{X} . Then, the natural map

$$\Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}}/V_{-1} \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}}) = \Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})/\Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_{-1} \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), \text{gr}_V^0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})$$

is an isomorphism. Our assumptions imply that $\Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})$ and $\Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_{-1} \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})$ are rational GL-modules. Thus, we may choose a GL-invariant lift θ of eu' in $\Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), V_0 \Theta_{\mathfrak{X}})$.

(ii) It suffices to show that $\mathfrak{R}(\theta)$ acts on $\mathcal{I}_m/\mathcal{I}_{m+1}$ as multiplication by $m - \mathbf{n}c$. Recall that $\mathfrak{R}(\theta)(f) = [s^c \theta(s^{-c} \varpi^*(f))]|_{T^{\text{reg}}}$. First we calculate the smallest m such that $s \in \mathcal{J}^m \setminus \mathcal{J}^{m+1}$. Let \mathcal{J}_L be the sheaf of ideals defining $Z(L)^\circ \times \{0\}$ in \mathfrak{X}_L° . By Lemma 9.3.3, $\mathcal{J}^m/\mathcal{J}^{m+1} \simeq (\mathcal{O}_{\text{GL}} \boxtimes \mathcal{J}_L^m/\mathcal{J}_L^{m+1})^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)}$. Since s is a GL-semi-invariant, this implies that $s \in \mathcal{J}^m \setminus \mathcal{J}^{m+1}$ if and only if $s_L \in \mathcal{J}_L^m \setminus \mathcal{J}_L^{m+1}$, where s_L is s restricted to \mathfrak{X}_L° . Let $z \in Z(L)^\circ$, $X \in \mathfrak{l}'$ and $u \in V$. Taking $v = \epsilon u$ and $g = z(1 + \epsilon X)$,

$$\begin{aligned} s_L(g, v) &= \epsilon^n \det(u, zu, \dots, z^{n-1}u) + \epsilon^{n+1}(\dots) + \dots \\ &= \epsilon^n \det(u, zXu, \dots, z^{n-1}X^{n-1}u) + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{10.2.5}$$

since all terms of degree less than \mathbf{n} in ϵ vanish on N_L . Hence $s \in \mathcal{J}^{\mathbf{n}} \setminus \mathcal{J}^{\mathbf{n}+1}$. By part

(i) this implies that $\theta(s) - \mathbf{n}s \in \mathcal{J}^{\mathbf{n}+1}$. Since $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}]^G s \subset \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}]^{\det^{-1}}$ is contained in $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}^{\text{cyc}}]^{\det^{-1}}$, it follows from [BFG, Corollary 5.3.4] that $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}]^G s = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}]^{\det^{-1}}$ and hence $\mathbb{C}[\varpi^{-1}(U)]^{\det^{-1}}$ equals $\mathbb{C}[U]s$. Then, the fact that $\theta(s) \in \mathbb{C}[\varpi^{-1}(U)]$ is still a \det^{-1} -semi-invariant implies that $\theta(s) = sf$ for some invariant function f . Thus, $\theta(s)s^{-1} - \mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{J}_{\mathbf{n}+1}$. To complete the proof of (ii), we identify $\mathcal{J}_m = \mathcal{I}_m$ via Lemma 10.2.3. Let $f \in \mathcal{I}_m$. Since θ is a derivation, $\mathfrak{R}(\theta)(f) = \theta(f) - c\theta(s)s^{-1}f$. The element $(\theta(f) - c\theta(s)s^{-1}f)$ equals $(m - \mathbf{c}\mathbf{n})f$ modulo \mathcal{I}_{m+1} , hence $\mathfrak{R}(\theta)(f) = (m - \mathbf{c}\mathbf{n})f$ for all $f \in \mathcal{I}_m/\mathcal{I}_{m+1}$. \square

10.3. Proof of Theorem 10.1.1. Since Theorem 10.1.1 is a local statement on T°/W , we fix once and for all an affine open subset U of T°/W . Set

$$\mathcal{U} = \Gamma(U, \mathcal{U}_\kappa), \quad \mathcal{D} = \Gamma(\varpi^{-1}(U), \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}).$$

By Lemma 10.2.4, we can choose a G -invariant lift $\theta \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}$ of the Euler vector field on $\mathbb{N}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ/\mathcal{Y}}$. If $P(\text{ad}(\theta))(D) \in I^m \mathcal{D}$ and $D \in \mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}$, then $P(\text{ad}(\theta))(D) \in (I^m \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$. Therefore by Proposition 10.2.2, the \mathcal{V} -filtration on \mathcal{D}^{GL} can be defined by considering the action of $\text{ad}(\theta)$ on $\mathcal{D}^G/(I^m \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$.

The sheaf \mathcal{U}_κ is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{D}_{T/W}$. Thus, \mathcal{U} is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{D}(U)$. The V -filtration on \mathcal{U} can be defined in terms of its action on $\mathbb{C}[U]$ as follows. By definition, $V_m \mathcal{U}$ equals $\{D \in \mathcal{U} \mid D(\mathcal{I}^j) \subset \mathcal{I}^{j-m}, \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Since D is W -invariant and \mathcal{I}_m is defined to be $(\mathcal{I}^m)^W$, $D \in V_m \mathcal{U}$ implies that $D(\mathcal{I}_j) \subset \mathcal{I}_{j-m}$. On the other hand, if $D \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $D(\mathcal{I}_m) \subset \mathcal{I}_{m-k}$, $\forall m \in \mathbb{Z}$, then since $D = \text{Res}(eDe)$, we have

$$eDe(\mathcal{I}^m) = eD(\mathcal{I}_m) \subset \mathcal{I}_{m-k} \subset \mathcal{I}^{m-k},$$

which implies that $eDe \in V_k(e\mathcal{H}_\kappa(U, W)e)$ and hence $D \in V_k \mathcal{U}$.

Lemma 10.2.4 (2) implies that there is a well-defined action of $\text{ad}(\mathfrak{R}(\theta))$ on $\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{I}_m \mathcal{D}(U) \cap \mathcal{U}$. Since $\mathcal{U}/\mathcal{I}_m \mathcal{D}(U) \cap \mathcal{U}$ embeds in $\mathcal{D}(U)/\mathcal{I}_m \mathcal{D}(U)$, the proof of Lemma 10.2.1 shows that this action is locally finite. We mimic the earlier construction and, for $D \in \mathcal{U}$ and any $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\text{Spec}_m(D)$ be the set of roots of the monic generator of the ideal $\{Q \in \mathbb{C}[t] \mid Q(\text{ad} \mathfrak{R}(\theta))(D) \in \mathcal{I}_m \mathcal{D}(U) \cap \mathcal{U}\}$. Then, we define a filtration $V'_m \mathcal{U}$ on \mathcal{U} by

$$V'_\ell \mathcal{U} := \{D \in \mathcal{U} \mid \text{Spec}_m(D) \subset (-\infty, \ell + \mathbf{n}c], \forall m\}.$$

Repeating the proof of Proposition 10.2.2 word for word, cf. also the proof of Theorem 1.6.1, one obtains the following result.

Proposition 10.3.1. *The filtrations $V_k \mathcal{U}$ and $V'_k \mathcal{U}$ on \mathcal{U} are equal.* \square

Propositions 10.2.2 and 10.3.1 imply that in order to prove Theorem 10.1.1, it suffices to show that $\mathfrak{R}(V'_m \mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}) = V'_m \mathcal{U}$. Equivalently, we need to show that the filtrations on \mathcal{D}^{GL} defined by the adjoint action of θ on $\mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}/I_m \mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}/(I^m \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ are equal. For this it suffices to show that the filtrations $I_m \mathcal{D}^{\text{GL}}$ and $(I^m \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ of \mathcal{D}^{GL} are comparable. Let $\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D}$ denote the order filtration. Since θ is a vector field and the order filtration is exhaustive, we may calculate the V' -filtration by considering the action of $\text{ad}(\theta)$ on $(\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}/(I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$. Therefore it will actually suffice to show that the filtrations $I_m(\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ and $(I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ of $(\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ are comparable.

Thus, for each $m, \ell \geq 1$, we must find $m', m'' \gg 0$ such that

$$(I^{m'} \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}} \subset I_m(\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}} \subset (I^{m''} \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}.$$

We always have $I_m(\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}} \subset (I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ so we just need to show the existence of m' . We claim that there is some m_0 such that $I_m(I^{m_0} \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}} = (I^{m_0+m} \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ for all m i.e. the filtration $\{(I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}\}$ is $\{I_m\}$ -stable. By Artin-Rees theory, this is equivalent to showing the $(\oplus_m I_m)$ -module $\oplus_m (I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ is finitely generated. Since $\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D}$ is a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}[\varpi^{-1}(U)]$ -module, the module $(\oplus_m I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})$ is finitely generated over the Rees algebra $(\oplus_m I^m)$. Therefore, Hilbert's Theorem implies that $(\oplus_m I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D}) = \oplus_m (I^m \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ is finitely generated over $(\oplus_m I^m)^{\text{GL}} = \oplus_m I_m$, as required. Since $(I^{m_0} \mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}} \subset (\mathcal{F}_\ell \mathcal{D})^{\text{GL}}$ we may take $m' = m_0 + m$. This completes the proof of Theorem 10.1.1.

10.4. Recall that N_L is the normalizer of W_L in W ; we have $N_L/W_L \simeq N_{\text{GL}}(L(\text{GL}))/L$. Decompose $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}^{W_L} \oplus \mathfrak{t}_L$ as a N_L -module. All the reflections in N_L are contained in W_L and form a single conjugacy class. The group N_L acts on $T_L \simeq Z(L)^\circ$ and $T_L \times \mathfrak{t}'$. Therefore we may form the Cherednik algebra $\mathcal{H}_\kappa(T_L \times \mathfrak{t}', N_L)$, as in section 8.2. It is a sheaf on $(T_L \times \mathfrak{t}')/N_L$ and its global sections $H_\kappa(T_L \times \mathfrak{t}', N_L)$ contains $\mathcal{D}(T_L) \otimes H_\kappa(\mathfrak{t}', W_L)$ as a subalgebra. Let e_N be the trivial idempotent in $\mathbb{C}N_L$ and set

$$U_\kappa(W_L) := e_N H_\kappa(T_L \times \mathfrak{t}', N_L) e_N.$$

Category \mathcal{O} for $U_\kappa(W_L)$ is denoted $\mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L)$. It is defined to be the category of all finitely generated $U_\kappa(W_L)$ -modules such that the action of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{t}^*]_+^{N_L}$ is locally nilpotent.

Lemma 10.4.1. *The usual radial parts map extends to an isomorphism*

$$\mathfrak{R}_L : (\mathcal{D}(N_L)/\mathcal{D}(N_L)\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})_c)^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)} \xrightarrow{\sim} U_\kappa(W_L), \quad (10.4.2)$$

where $\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl}) = \text{Lie } L(\text{GL})$ and $\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})_c = (\mu - \chi_c)(\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl}))$.

Proof. Define the function s_l on N_L by $(z, X, v) \mapsto \det(v, zXv, \dots, z^{n-1}X^{n-1}v)$, where $z \in Z(L)^\circ$, $X \in \mathfrak{t}'$ and $v \in V$. If ϖ_L is the quotient map $N_L \rightarrow (T_L \times \mathfrak{t}')/W_L$, then

$$\mathfrak{R}_L(D)(f) := (s_l^c D(s_l^{-c} \varpi_L^*(f)))|_{(T_L \times \mathfrak{t}_L^{\text{reg}})/W_L}, \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{C}[T_L \times \mathfrak{t}_L^{\text{reg}}]^{W_L}.$$

To show that \mathfrak{R}_L is an isomorphism, let us first consider the image of the larger algebra $(\mathcal{D}(N_L)/\mathcal{D}(N_L)\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})_c)^L$. Recall that $N_L = Z(L)^\circ \times \mathfrak{t}' \times V$. The group L , which is a product of general linear groups, acts trivially on $Z(L)^\circ$. Note also that \mathfrak{t}' is a direct sum of copies of \mathfrak{sl}_m for various m . Then, one can check that proof of the rational analogue of Theorem 11.2.1 given in [GGs, Theorem 2.8] still applies, giving an isomorphism

$$(\mathcal{D}(N_L)/\mathcal{D}(N_L)\mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl})_c)^L \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D}(Z(L)^\circ) \otimes e H_\kappa(\mathfrak{t}_L, W_L) e.$$

The action of $N_{\text{GL}}(L)$ on the left factors through $N_{\text{GL}}(L)/L(\text{GL})$, and the action of N_L on the right factors through N_L/W_L . Under the identification $N_{\text{GL}}(L)/L(\text{GL}) = N_L/W_L$, the above isomorphism is $N_{\text{GL}}(L)/L(\text{GL})$ -equivariant. Thus, the claim follows by taking invariants and noting that $T_L = Z(L)^\circ$. \square

Given $\mathcal{M} \in \mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$, Lemma 10.4.1 implies that there is a natural action of $U_\kappa(W_L)$ on

$$\mathbb{H}_L(\mathcal{M}) := \Gamma(N_L, \mathcal{M})^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)}.$$

Moreover, the functor \mathbb{H}_L maps $\mathcal{C}_{N_L, c}$ into $\mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L)$.

Since the specialization functor defined in section 8.6 is compatible with the action of W , there is a corresponding specialization functor $\text{Sp}_{W_L} : \mathcal{O}_\kappa \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L)$ for the spherical subalgebra.

Proposition 10.4.3. *The following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}_c & \xleftarrow{\quad \dagger \mathbb{H} \quad} & \mathcal{O}_\kappa \\ \text{sp}_L \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Sp}_{W_L} \\ \mathcal{C}_{N_L, c} & \xrightarrow{\quad \mathbb{H}_L \quad} & \mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L). \end{array}$$

Proof. For a fixed $E \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$, let $\mathcal{E} = E|_{T^\circ/W}$ and $\mathcal{M} = \dagger \mathbb{H}(E)|_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ}$. In order to show that the diagram commutes, we use the V -filtration on \mathcal{M} to define a filtration on \mathcal{E} . Then the commutativity of the diagram will follow from the fact that this filtration on \mathcal{E} is the precisely the V -filtration used in the definition of Sp_{W_L} .

Define a filtration on \mathcal{E} by $\mathcal{V}_k \mathcal{E} = (\varpi \cdot (V_k \mathcal{M}))^{\text{GL}}$. This filtration is clearly compatible with the \mathcal{V} -filtration on $(\varpi \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ})^{\text{GL}} / (\varpi \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c)^{\text{GL}}$. Therefore Theorem 10.1.1 implies that the filtration on \mathcal{E} is compatible with the V -filtration on \mathcal{U}_κ . Moreover, it is clear that this is the unique WT_L -filtration whose existence is guaranteed by Proposition 8.6.3 *provided* that we can show it is a WT_L -good filtration. This will be the case if we can show that the associated graded of \mathcal{E} is a finitely generated $U_\kappa(W_L)$ -module. For this, and the commutativity of the diagram, it suffices to show that the associated graded of \mathcal{E} equals $\mathbb{H}_L(\text{sp}_L(\dagger \mathbb{H}(E)))$.

Since ϖ is an affine map (and hence $\varpi \cdot$ exact) and GL is reductive, $\mathcal{V}_k \mathcal{E} / \mathcal{V}_{k-1} \mathcal{E}$ is isomorphic to $(\varpi \cdot V_k \mathcal{M} / V_{k-1} \mathcal{M})^{\text{GL}}$ and hence

$$\Gamma(T_L, \text{gr}^{\mathcal{V}} \mathcal{E}) = \Gamma(\mathbf{N}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y}, \text{gr}_V \mathcal{M})^{\text{GL}}.$$

Proposition 9.1.1 (ii) implies that $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y}, \text{gr}_V \mathcal{M})^{\text{GL}}$ is isomorphic to $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \Upsilon^*(\text{gr}_V \mathcal{M}))^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)}$. Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \Upsilon^*(\text{gr}_V \mathcal{M}))^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)} &= \mathbb{H}_L(\Upsilon^* \Psi_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ/Y}(\mathcal{M})) \\ &= \mathbb{H}_L\left(\Upsilon^* \Psi_{\mathfrak{X}/Y}\left(\dagger \mathbb{H}(E)\right)\right) = \mathbb{H}_L\left(\text{sp}_L\left(\dagger \mathbb{H}(E)\right)\right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have constructed a functorial isomorphism $\text{Sp}_{W_L}(E) \cong \mathbb{H}_L(\text{sp}_L(\dagger \mathbb{H}(E)))$, of graded vector spaces. To complete the proof, one must check that the constructed isomorphism respects the $U_\kappa(W_L)$ -actions. This follows from the fact that the isomorphisms in the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{gr}_V(\varpi \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} / \varpi \cdot \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{X}^\circ} \cdot \mathfrak{g}_c)^G & \xrightarrow{\text{gr}_V \mathfrak{R}} & \text{gr}_V \mathcal{U}_\kappa \\ \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \wr \\ (\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{N}_L) / \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{N}_L) \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{gl}_c)^{N_{\text{GL}}(L)}) & \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{R}_L} & U_\kappa(W_L) \end{array}$$

make it commutative. Here ϕ is Lemma 9.1.2 applied to $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{N}_{\mathfrak{X}/Y})$, using the fact that taking G -invariants commutes with gr_V . Checking that the diagram commutes reduces to the key equation (10.2.5) saying that the image of s_L in $\mathcal{J}_L^n / \mathcal{J}_L^{n+1}$ equals s_ι , which is precisely the function used in the definition of \mathfrak{R}_L of Lemma 10.4.1. \square

10.5. Let $\dagger \mathbb{H}_L$ be the functor $\mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{N}_L, c}$ of tensoring on the left by $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{N}_L) / \mathcal{D}(\mathbf{N}_L) \mathfrak{l}_c$. The various adjunctions imply that we have natural transformations $\dagger \mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{Sp}_{W_L} \rightarrow \text{sp}_L \circ \dagger \mathbb{H}$, and $\text{Sp}_{W_L} \circ \mathbb{H}_c \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L$. Theorem 1.6.2 states that the adjunction $\text{Sp}_{W_L} \circ \mathbb{H}_c \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L$ is an isomorphism when c is admissible.

Proof of Theorem 1.6.2. Proposition 10.4.3 says that $\text{Sp}_{W_L} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L \circ \dagger \mathbb{H}$ is an isomorphism. Therefore

$$\text{Sp}_{W_L} \circ \mathbb{H}_c \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L \circ \dagger \mathbb{H} \circ \mathbb{H}_c$$

is also an isomorphism. Hence it suffices to show that the adjunction $\text{id} \rightarrow \dagger \mathbb{H} \circ \mathbb{H}_c$ induces an isomorphism $\mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L \circ (\dagger \mathbb{H} \circ \mathbb{H}_c)$. The adjunction $\text{id} \rightarrow \dagger \mathbb{H} \circ \mathbb{H}_c$ becomes an isomorphism on the quotient category $\mathcal{C}_c / \text{Ker } \mathbb{H}_c$. Therefore it suffices to show that $\mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L : \mathcal{C}_c \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\kappa(W_L)$ factors through $\mathcal{C}_c / \text{Ker } \mathbb{H}_c$ i.e. $(\mathbb{H}_L \circ \text{sp}_L)(\mathcal{M}) = 0$ for all $\mathcal{M} \in \text{Ker } \mathbb{H}_c$.

The idea is to use formula (9.4.6) to show that if the singular support of \mathcal{M} is contained in $(T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst}}$ then this implies that the singular support of $\text{sp}_L(\mathcal{M})$ is contained in $(T^* \mathbf{N}_L)^{\text{unst}}$. Then, the theorem will follow from Theorem 1.3.3.

Recall that $(g, Y, v, w) \in (T^* \mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst}}$ if and only if $\mathbb{C}\langle g, Y \rangle \cdot v \neq V$. We define $(T^* \mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)^{\text{unst}}$ analogously. As in the proof of Proposition 5.1.1, we can choose a complete flag $\mathcal{F} \subset V$ that

is stable under g and Y . This flag can be chosen so that $i \in \mathcal{F}_{n-1}$. Let Y' be the projection of Y onto \mathfrak{l}_n . Then it was shown in the proof of Proposition 5.1.1 that $Y' \in \mathfrak{n}_0 \subset \mathfrak{b} \cap \mathfrak{l}_n$. Hence, Y' also preserves the flag \mathcal{F}_\bullet . Thus, $\mathbb{C}\langle g, Y' \rangle \cdot v \subset \mathcal{F}_{n-1} \subsetneq V$ and hence $\rho_Y(\omega_Y^{-1}((T^*\mathfrak{X})^{\text{unst}}))$ is contained in $(T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)^{\text{unst}}$.

Next we show that $\varphi^*C_\Lambda((T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)^{\text{unst}})$ is contained in $(T^*\mathbf{N}_L)^{\text{unst}}$. Let I be the ideal in $A := \mathbb{C}[T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ]$ defining the unstable locus. Then I is generated by the space of L -semi-invariants $J = \bigoplus_{k>0} A^{L, \det^k}$. Similarly, if I' is the ideal in $B := \mathbb{C}[T^*\mathbf{N}_L]$ that defines the unstable locus in $T^*\mathbf{N}_L$, then I' is generated by $J' = \bigoplus_{k>0} B^{L, \det^k}$. Recall that the V -filtration on $\mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)$ defines a V -filtration on A . Then, I inherits a filtration and, by definition, $\varphi^*C_\Lambda((T^*\mathfrak{X}_L^\circ)^{\text{unst}})$ equals the zero set of $\text{gr}_V I$. Therefore, it suffices to show that $J' \subset \text{gr}_V I$. Let $f \in J'$ be a \det^k -semi-invariant. We may assume that f is contained in B_m for some m . Since A is a rational L -module, the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V_{m-1}A \rightarrow V_m A \rightarrow B_m \rightarrow 0$$

splits as L -modules. Therefore, there exists a \det^k -semi-invariant h in $V_m A$ such that f is the symbol of h . But then $h \in J \subset I$ and hence $f \in \text{gr}_V I$ as required. \square

10.6. An application of Hodge theory. Let W' be a parabolic subgroup of W , $L \subset \text{SL}$ a Levi such that $W_L = W'$ and let T_L be as in §9.3.

Corollary 10.6.1. *Assume that $c \in \mathbb{Q}$ is admissible and let $E \in \mathcal{O}_\kappa$ be a simple object. Then $\text{Res}_{T_L} E$ is semi-simple if and only if the action of the Euler element eu on $\text{Res}_{T_L} E$ is semi-simple.*

Proof. Clearly, if eu does not act semi-simply on $\text{Res}_{T_L} E$, then $\text{Res}_{T_L} E$ cannot be semi-simple. Therefore, we assume that eu acts semi-simply and will show that $\text{Res}_{T_L} E$ is semi-simple. By Theorem 1.6.1, $\text{Res}_{T_L} E = \text{Sp}_{W_L}(E)$. Let L be a Levi subgroup of SL , whose Weyl group W_L equals W' . The mirabolic module $E_{!*}$ is a simple, (GL, c) -monodromic module. Since c is assumed to be rational, $E_{!*}$ is equipped with a pure Hodge structure. The $L(\text{GL})$ -invariant vector field on \mathbf{N}_L corresponding to the action of \mathbb{C}^\times by dilation along \mathfrak{l}' is denoted $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}'}$. Up to a shift, the radial parts map sends $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}'}$ to eu .

Since $\mathbb{H}_c(E_{!*}) = E$, Theorem 1.6.2 implies that $\text{Sp}_{W_L}(E) \simeq \mathbb{H}_L(\text{sp}_L(E_{!*}))$. Thus, eu acts semi-simply on $\mathbb{H}_L(\text{sp}_L(E_{!*}))$. The image of the canonical map ${}^\dagger \mathbb{H}_L \circ \mathbb{H}_L(\text{sp}_L(E_{!*})) \rightarrow \text{sp}_L(E_{!*})$ is denoted \mathcal{M} . Since the adjoint action of $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}'}$ on $\mathcal{D}(\mathbf{N}_L)$ is semi-simple, $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}'}$ acts semi-simply on $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \mathcal{M})$. Also, $\mathbb{H}_L(\mathcal{M}) = \text{Sp}_{W_L}(E)$. Therefore it suffices to show that \mathcal{M} is semi-simple.

As in the proof of Proposition 9.4.4, the fact that $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}'}$ acts semi-simply on $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \mathcal{M})$ implies that $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}' \times V}$ acts semi-simply too. Since $E_{!*}$ has a pure weight structure, $\text{sp}_L(E_{!*})$ has a weight filtration that is given by the action of the monodromy operator $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}' \times V})$. In the case where $\text{codim}_T T_L = 1$, this is explained in [Sa, §5]; the general case is deduced from this by standard arguments cf. [LM, §8]. This implies that the submodule \mathcal{M} of $\text{sp}_L(E_{!*})$ is semi-simple if and only if $\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}' \times V})$ acts semi-simply on $\Gamma(\mathbf{N}_L, \mathcal{M})$. But this is clearly the case, since $\text{eu}_{\mathfrak{l}' \times V}$ is assumed to act semi-simply. \square

Remark 10.6.2. The obvious analogue of Corollary 10.6.1 holds in the rational case too. In that case the assumption that c is rational may be dropped since the Corollary is obvious true for non rational values.

11. APPENDIX: SHIFT FUNCTORS

The goal of this appendix is to adapt the results of [GGS] to the setting of *trigonometric* Cherednik algebras.

11.1. The trigonometric Cherednik algebra. Let T be a maximal torus inside SL , \mathfrak{t} its Lie algebra. Let $P = \mathrm{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ be the weight lattice and $Q \subset P$ the root lattice, so that $\Omega = P/Q \simeq \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. We choose a set of positive roots R_+ in R , the set of all roots. Let ρ be the half sum of all positive roots. For $\lambda \in P$, we write e^λ for the corresponding monomial in $\mathbb{C}[T]$. Choose $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$. As in [O, Definition 2.4], the Dunkl operator associated to $\mathbf{y} \in \mathfrak{t}$ is

$$T_{\mathbf{y}}^\kappa = \partial_{\mathbf{y}} + \kappa \sum_{\alpha \in R_+} \alpha(\mathbf{y}) \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} (1 - s_\alpha) - \kappa \rho(\mathbf{y}).$$

The *trigonometric Cherednik algebra* of type SL is the associative subalgebra $H_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})$ of the algebra $\mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}}) \rtimes W$ generated by $\mathbb{C}[T]$, W and all Dunkl operators $T_{\mathbf{y}}^\kappa$ for $\mathbf{y} \in \mathfrak{t}$. The Dunkl operators pairwise commute. Define the divided-difference operator $\Delta_\alpha = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} (1 - s_\alpha)$ so that $T_{\mathbf{y}}^\kappa = \partial_{\mathbf{y}} + \kappa \sum_{\alpha \in R_+} \alpha(\mathbf{y}) \Delta_\alpha - \kappa \rho(\mathbf{y})$. We fix a W -invariant, symmetric non-degenerate bilinear form $(-, -)$ on \mathfrak{t}^* such that $(\alpha, \alpha) = 2$ for all $\alpha \in R$.

Lemma 11.1.1. *Let $\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{n-1}$ be an orthonormal basis of \mathfrak{t} . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (T_{\mathbf{y}_i}^\kappa)^2 &= \Omega_{\mathfrak{t}} + 2\kappa \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \Delta_\alpha + \kappa^2 \sum_{\alpha \neq \beta > 0} (\alpha, \beta) \Delta_\alpha \Delta_\beta \\ &\quad + \kappa^2 (\rho, \rho) + \kappa \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{1 + e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \partial_\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where ∂_α is defined by $\partial_\alpha(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x}, \alpha)\mathbf{x}$ and $\Omega_{\mathfrak{t}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \partial_{\mathbf{y}_i}^2$.

Proof. We note that

$$\partial_{\mathbf{y}} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \right) = - \frac{\alpha(\mathbf{y}) e^{-\alpha}}{(1 - e^{-\alpha})^2}$$

and $(\rho, \alpha) = 1$ for all $\alpha > 0$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (T_{\mathbf{y}_i}^\kappa)^2 &= \Omega_{\mathfrak{t}} + 2\kappa \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \Delta_\alpha + \kappa^2 \sum_{\alpha, \beta > 0} (\alpha, \beta) \Delta_\alpha \Delta_\beta \\ &\quad + \kappa^2 (\rho, \rho) + \kappa \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{1 + e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \partial_\alpha - 2\kappa^2 \sum_{\alpha > 0} \Delta_\alpha \end{aligned}$$

The operators Δ_α are idempotent i.e. $\Delta_\alpha^2 = \Delta_\alpha$ and hence the formula of the lemma follows from the above. \square

The group W acts on $H_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})$ by conjugation; the subalgebra of W -invariant elements is denoted $H_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})^W$. The Dunkl operators act on the space $\mathbb{C}[T]$, hence any W -invariant operator will act on $\mathbb{C}[T]^W$. We define $\mathrm{Res} : H_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})^W \rightarrow \mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ by $\mathrm{Res}(D) = D|_{\mathbb{C}[T]^W}$, where $\mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{reg}} := \mathcal{D}(T^{\mathrm{reg}})^W$. Lemma 11.1.1 implies that

$$\mathrm{Res} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (T_{\mathbf{y}_i}^\kappa)^2 \right) = \Omega_{\mathfrak{t}} + \kappa \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{1 + e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \partial_\alpha + \kappa^2 (\rho, \rho) =: L(\kappa) + \kappa^2 (\rho, \rho).$$

The map Res restricts to an embedding $eH_\kappa^{\mathrm{trig}}(\mathrm{SL})e \hookrightarrow \mathrm{U}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ and we denote its image by U_κ . As shown in the proof of [FG1, Theorem 3.3.3], the algebra U_κ is generated by $L(\kappa)$ and $\mathbb{C}[T]^W$. We denote by δ the Weyl denominator

$$\prod_{\alpha \in R_+} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2}) = e^\rho \prod_{\alpha \in R_+} (1 - e^{-\alpha}),$$

so that $T^{\text{reg}} = (\delta \neq 0)$. As in the rational case, the existence of shift operators for Cherednik algebras implies the existence of a collection of bimodules between the various U_κ . These bimodules induce Morita equivalences in many cases. The following is a consequence of Opdam's theory of shift operators, see [O, Theorem 5.11].

Corollary 11.1.2. *We have an equality*

$$eH_{\kappa+1}^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})e = e\delta^{-1}H_\kappa^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})\delta e$$

in U^{reg} . Thus, the spaces

$${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+1} := eH_{\kappa+1}^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})\delta e, \quad {}_{\kappa+1} Q_\kappa := e\delta^{-1}H_\kappa^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})e,$$

are $(U_\kappa, U_{\kappa+1})$ and $(U_{\kappa+1}, U_\kappa)$ -bimodules respectively.

Recall from Definition 1.3.2, the subset $\text{BAD} = \{a/b \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq b \leq n\}$ of \mathbb{C} . As in [GGS], we say that κ is *good* if $\kappa \notin \text{BAD} \cap (0, 1)$. Under the equality $\kappa = -c + 1$, κ is good if and only if c is good in the sense of section 1.3. Recall that we defined in (7.3), based on Corollary 11.1.2, the bimodules ${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+m}$ and ${}_{\kappa+m} Q_\kappa$.

Theorem 11.1.3 ([GGS], Theorem 3.9). *Fix $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$ and an integer $m \geq 1$ such that each of $\kappa + 1, \kappa + 2, \dots, \kappa + m - 1$ is good.*

- (1) ${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+m}$ is the unique nonzero $(U_\kappa, U_{\kappa+m})$ -bisubmodule of U^{reg} that is reflexive as either a right $U_{\kappa+m}$ -module or a left U_κ -module.
- (2) ${}_{\kappa+m} Q_\kappa$ is the unique nonzero $(U_{\kappa+m}, U_\kappa)$ -bisubmodule of U^{reg} that is reflexive as either a right U_κ -module or a left $U_{\kappa+m}$ -module.
- (3) Either κ or $\kappa + m$ is good. In the former case ${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+m}$ and ${}_{\kappa+m} Q_\kappa$ are projective U_κ -modules, while in the latter case they are projective $U_{\kappa+m}$ -modules.

Remark 11.1.4. It is important to note when applying the results of [GGS] to the setup considered in this paper that their parameter “ c ” is related to κ by $\kappa = -c$.

Proof. The proof of the theorem is simply a matter of carefully checking that the arguments employed in [GGS] are applicable in our situation. We note that: the existence of the bimodules ${}_\kappa P_{\kappa+1}$ and ${}_{\kappa+m} Q_\kappa$ is shown in Corollary 11.1.2. By [FG1, Corollary 5.2.7], if κ is good then U_κ is Morita equivalent to $H_\kappa^{\text{trig}}(\text{SL})$ and hence has finite global dimension. The only gap is showing that condition (3) of [GGS, Hypothesis 3.2] holds. The argument using Fourier transforms given in *loc. cit.* for condition (3) is not applicable to the trigonometric Cherednik algebra. Another way to see that condition (3) holds is as follows. Let I be a proper two-sided ideal in U_κ . Associated to I is its characteristic variety in $(T^*T)/W$. This will be a union of closures of symplectic leaves and hence even dimensional. Therefore either $\text{GKdim } U_\kappa/I = \text{GKdim } U_\kappa$ or $\text{GKdim } U_\kappa/I \leq \text{GKdim } U_\kappa - 2$. However, $U_\kappa[\delta^{-2}] = U^{\text{reg}}$ is a simple ring, hence the normal element δ^{2m} belongs to I for some $m \leq 1$ and hence $\text{GKdim } U_\kappa/I < \text{GKdim } U_\kappa$. \square

11.2. The radial parts map. The radial parts map identifies U_κ with a certain algebra obtained by quantum Hamiltonian reduction. The usual Chevalley isomorphism induces an isomorphism $\eta : \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}^{\text{reg}}]^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[T^{\text{reg}}]^W$.

Theorem 11.2.1. *Let $\kappa = -c + 1$. The following map is an isomorphism of filtered algebras.*

$$\mathfrak{R} : (\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}\mathfrak{g}_c)^{\text{GL}} \longrightarrow U_\kappa, \quad \mathfrak{R}(D)(f) = s^c D(s^{-c} \eta^* f)|_{T^{\text{reg}}/W}.$$

Proof. The proof of the theorem is standard, see e.g. [GGS, Appendix]. In order to show U_κ is contained in the image of that \mathfrak{R} , it suffices to check is that the image of the Casimir element lies in U_κ . This is done in Lemma 11.2.2 below. Since s is a \det^{-1} -semi-invariant, we have $(\mu - c \operatorname{Tr})(x) \cdot s^{-c} = 0$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{gl}$. This implies that $(\mathcal{D}\mathfrak{g}_c)^{\operatorname{GL}}$ is contained in the kernel of \mathfrak{R} . As in [GGS, Appendix], by an associated graded argument, these facts together with the fact that the moment map μ is flat are enough to conclude that \mathfrak{R} is an isomorphism. \square

Recall that we have identified \mathfrak{sl} with *left invariant* vector fields on SL i.e. for $X \in \mathfrak{sl}$ and $f \in \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{X}]$ we have

$$(\partial_X \cdot f)(g, v) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(g(1 + tX), v).$$

Since e_α and $e_{-\alpha}$ are a dual pair with respect to the trace form on \mathfrak{sl} , the Casimir element $\Omega_{\mathfrak{sl}}$ in $U(\mathfrak{sl})$ is given by

$$\Omega_{\mathfrak{sl}} = \Omega_t + \sum_{\alpha \in R_+} \partial_{e_\alpha} \partial_{e_{-\alpha}} + \partial_{e_{-\alpha}} \partial_{e_\alpha},$$

where $\Omega_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \partial_{\mathbf{y}_i}^2$ (recall that the \mathbf{y}_i form an orthonormal basis of \mathfrak{t}). For $w \in \mathbb{C}$, define $\operatorname{Rad}_w : \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{X})^G \rightarrow U^{\operatorname{reg}}$ by

$$\operatorname{Rad}_w(D)(f) = \mathbf{s}^{-w}(D(\mathbf{s}^w(\eta^* f)))|_{T^{\operatorname{reg}}/W}, \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{C}[T^{\operatorname{reg}}]^W.$$

Lemma 11.2.2. *We have*

$$\operatorname{Rad}_w(\Omega_{\mathfrak{sl}}) = \Omega_t + (w+1) \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{1 + e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \partial_\alpha + w(w+2)(\rho, \rho).$$

Proof. By definition, e^α is a character on T , $e^\alpha(x) = \alpha(x)$. Let $f : \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a \det^w -semi-invariant holomorphic function defined on an open neighborhood of $T^{\operatorname{reg}} \times V$. One calculates that

$$\exp(te_\alpha) \cdot f(x \exp(re_{-\alpha}), v) = f(g(1 + re_{-\alpha})(1 + t(1 - e^{-\alpha})e_\alpha - rte^{-\alpha}h_\alpha), v - te_\alpha v).$$

On the other hand, semi-invariance implies that

$$\exp(te_\alpha) \cdot f(g \exp(re_{-\alpha}), v) = f(g \exp(te_{-\alpha}), v).$$

Therefore, differentiating with respect to t and setting $t = 0$ gives

$$0 = [(1 - e^{-\alpha})\partial_{e_\alpha} - re^{-\alpha}\partial_\alpha + \mu_V(e_\alpha)]f(g(1 + re_{-\alpha}), v).$$

Rewriting,

$$\partial_{e_\alpha} f(g(1 + re_{-\alpha}), v) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} [re^{-\alpha}\partial_\alpha - \mu_V(e_\alpha)] f(g(1 + re_{-\alpha}), v). \quad (11.2.3)$$

Differentiating with respect to r and setting $r = 0$ gives

$$\partial_{e_{-\alpha}} \partial_{e_\alpha} f(g, v) = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} [e^{-\alpha}\partial_\alpha f(g, v) - \partial_{e_{-\alpha}}(\mu_V(e_\alpha) \cdot f(g, v))].$$

Equation (11.2.3) with e_α replaced by $e_{-\alpha}$ and $r = 0$ gives

$$\partial_{e_{-\alpha}}[\mu_V(e_\alpha) \cdot f](g, v) = \frac{-1}{1 - e^\alpha} \mu_V(e_{-\alpha})[\mu_V(e_\alpha) \cdot f](g, v).$$

Thus,

$$\partial_{e_{-\alpha}} \partial_{e_\alpha} f(g, v) = \frac{e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \partial_\alpha f(g, v) + \frac{1}{(1 - e^\alpha)(1 - e^{-\alpha})} \mu_V(e_{-\alpha}) \mu_V(e_\alpha) \cdot f(g, v).$$

As in [GGS], $s|_{T \times V} = \delta \cdot (v_1 \cdots v_n)$ and $\mu_V(e_{ij}) = -v_j \partial_{v_i}$. Thus,

$$\mu_V(e_{-\alpha})\mu_V(e_\alpha) \cdot f(g, v) = w(w+1)f(g, v).$$

Note that

$$\frac{e^{-\alpha} - e^\alpha}{(1 - e^{-\alpha})(1 - e^\alpha)} = \frac{1 + e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rad}_w(\Omega_{\text{sl}}) &= \delta^{-w} \Omega_{\text{t}} \delta^w + w(w+1) \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{(\alpha, \alpha)}{(1 - e^\alpha)(1 - e^{-\alpha})} + \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{e^{-\alpha} - e^\alpha}{(1 - e^{-\alpha})(1 - e^\alpha)} \delta^{-w} \partial_\alpha \delta^w. \\ &= \delta^{-w} \Omega_{\text{t}} \delta^w - w(w+1) \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{(\alpha, \alpha)}{(e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})^2} + \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{1 + e^{-\alpha}}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \delta^{-w} \partial_\alpha \delta^w. \end{aligned}$$

By [HS, Theorem 2.1.1],

$$\delta^u \circ (L(u) + u^2(\rho, \rho)) \circ \delta^{-u} = \Omega_{\text{t}} - \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{u(u-1)(\alpha, \alpha)}{(e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})^2}$$

Therefore, taking $u = 1$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^{w+1} \text{Rad}_w(\Omega_{\text{sl}}) \delta^{-w-1} &= \Omega_{\text{t}} - w(w+1) \sum_{\alpha > 0} \frac{(\alpha, \alpha)}{(e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})^2} - (\rho, \rho) \\ &= \delta^{w+1} \circ (L(w+1) + (w+1)^2(\rho, \rho)) \circ \delta^{-(w+1)} - (\rho, \rho). \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 11.2.4. Lemma 11.2.2 implies the morphism $\mathcal{D}(\text{SL})^{\text{GL}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}/\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{g}_c})^{\text{GL}} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{R}} \mathcal{U}_\kappa$ agrees with the radial parts map $Y \mapsto \delta^{-\kappa+1} \circ R_V(Y) \circ \delta^{\kappa-1}$ of [EFK, §1] when κ is a positive integer. Then, [EFK, Corollary 1.10] implies that \mathfrak{R} restricts to the Harish-Chandra homomorphism $\mathfrak{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\text{Sym } \mathfrak{t})^W$ when κ is a positive integer. Since $\mathfrak{R}(D)$ can be expressed as a polynomial expression in κ for each $D \in \mathfrak{Z}$, this implies that \mathfrak{R} always restricts to the Harish-Chandra homomorphism on \mathfrak{Z} .

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